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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 222- BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

THREE DAYS' TRUCE IN BOMBAY.

Nationalist Muslims' Concern For City's Peace.

HOOLIGANISM AT AZAD MAIDAN AVERTED.

Bombay Mayor's Efforts For Peace.

A serious situation as a result of organised hooliganism directed by certain notorious parties against the opponents of the R. T. C. was averted on Thursday evening at the Azad Maidan meeting, convened originally to condemn the R. T. C. Thanks to the timely intervention and continuous efforts lasting over 24 hours for securing an honourable agreement acceptable to both the sides, made by Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Mayor of Bombay, a compromise was reached before an hour and a half of the announced time of the meeting, whereby both the parties agreed to abandon all meetings processions and other demonstrations either in favour of or against the Round Table Conference for three days and consequently the meeting at the Maidan was abandoned.

BUSY R. T. C. SUPPORTERS.

It will be recalled that the supporters of the R. T. C. headed by Mr. Shaukat Ali were busy since Wednesday evening in carrying on a campaign of misrepresentation and vilification against the conveners of Thursday's meeting and as two previous meetings convened by the Congress Muslim Party to condemn the R. T. C. did not pass peacefully, as the hooligan element created trouble in those meetings, it was apprehended seriously that the same tactics would be adopted at the Azad Maidan meeting on a much larger scale and consequently there would be grave trouble.

MR. LALJI'S EFFORTS.

In view of these developments Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee the Mayor of Bombay intervened in the interest of the City's peace and tried to bring about a settlement between the rival sections. Till midnight on Wednesday no compromise could be arrived at. Undeterred by this rather discouraging experience the efforts for peace were resumed on Thursday morning. The Nationalist Muslims were determined to hold their meeting if the hooligans only sought to make them alone their victims. But it was represented to the conveners of the meetings that the hooligans would not rest content with their effort to break up their meeting but would also break the peace of the City. It was only their desire not to give an opportunity to the hooligans and their organisers, the opportunity of creating a serious situation in the city, that the Nationalist Muslims expressed their willingness not to hold meetings for three days. Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji addressed the following letter to Mr. M. C. Chagla who was to preside at the Azad Maidan meeting.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1930.

Dear Mr. Chagla,—As I have received information of a grave nature which leads me to believe that the peace of the city will be seriously endangered if to-day's public meeting at the Esplanade Maidan is held, I have to request you not to hold it. I have to inform you that I am addressing a similar appeal to all other Muslim leaders intending to hold meetings or arrange demonstrations and processions in favour of the Round Table Conference.—Yours, etc.

HUSSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

THE AGREEMENT.

Discussion continued till late on Thursday afternoon and about an hour or so before the appointed time of the meeting an honourable settlement acceptable to both the sides was reached. Following is the agreement:—

"In order to avoid disunion amongst the Mussalmans of Bombay and in the interest of the peace of the City, we the signatories hereby agree to stop all meetings, demonstrations and counter-demonstrations in favour of and against the Round Table Conference for to-day, to-morrow and the day after.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1930.

Following are the signatories:—

A.H.S. Khatri, S.A. Brelvi, Mohamed Ali M.A., (Cantab), Haji Nur Mohamed Ahmed, Habib Shakur, Abdul Rauf, Haji Ali Mohamed Jelal, Zahid Ali, Mohamed Irfan, (Sirdar) Suleiman Kasum Mitha, Abul Baker Bin Mohamed, and [illegible]

LARGE CROWDS.

In the meanwhile large crowds began to collect on the Azad Maidan since 4-0 p.m. Many of them came in small groups carrying red and blue banners with the crescent inscribed on it, and shouting "Allaho-Akbar" and other slogans. By 5-0 p.m. there was a crowd of a few hundred persons most of them supporters of Khilafatists almost solely Muslims, many of them carrying lathis with small flags attached to them. The crowd was gradually swelling.

It was at this juncture that Messrs. Chagla, Brelvi, Moulvi Mahomed Ali, Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha and others as well as Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee and Sirdar Suleiman Cassum Mitha appeared on the scene and brought the welcome news that a settlement was arrived at.

Maulana Mohamed Irfan of the Central Khilafat Committee on behalf of Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee then made a short speech in which he thanked the audience for attending the meeting in large numbers and reading out the text of the agreement and the names of the signatories asked them to disperse quietly.

The crowds then dispersed in small groups and in less than half an hour, especially the supporters of the R. T. C. left the place. Those who had come to attend the meeting and to condemn the R. T. C. and who still numbered several thousands stayed at the meeting place for over an hour. Their numbers continued to swell till 6-30 p.m., as many more came at that time not even knowing that due to a compromise the meeting had been abandoned.

DISAPPOINTED.

They were badly disappointed when they knew that there would be no meeting and left the place gradually. True to their word the supporters of the meeting did not hold the meeting although they could have done so as the opponents had left the place long before.

MEETING IN SURTI MOHALLA.

—:o:—

A largely attended meeting of Muslims was held at the Surti Mohalla on Thursday night under the presidentship of Maulvi Syed Habib of Lahore. Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Gulsherkhan, Shah Abdul Ranj and others delivered speeches stressing the need of "Tanzum" and unity among the Muslims.

ZETLAND TO SUCCEED IRWIN?

—:o:—

Prince George Training To Govern.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The "News Chronicle" Diarist states that Prince George will accompany the Prince of Wales when the latter visits British Trade Exhibition next Spring. The writer suggests that the tour is a preliminary step towards Prince George eventually being appointed Governor-General of one of the Dominions after he has had the opportunity to gain experience in some less important office.

Earl Ronaldshay (Heir of the Marquis of Zetland) is leaving for India on October 17 to take up appointment as A.D.C. to Lord Irwin according to the "News Chronicle" diarist, who also says that the Marquis of Zetland has been suggested as Lord Irwin's successor but it would surprise his closest friends if he accepted such an offer.—Reuter.

MISTAKEN FOR COL. LAWRENCE.

—:o:—

Persians Jail German Journalist.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Berlin.—According to "Vossische Zeitung", the myth that Colonel Lawrence (of Arabia) was participating in the Kurdish revolt against Turkey led to the arrest of its special correspondent Von Weisl by Persian authorities on suspicion that he was Colonel Lawrence. Von Weisl entered Persia with another journalist and interpreter. He was immediately arrested [illegible] Lawrence. Von Weisl was imprisoned at Urmiah and the doors of his cell were never closed in order that he might be continually under observation. He was subsequently removed to Tabriz thence to teheran where error was discovered. He was immediately released. Throughout captivity he was treated with all respect due to the mythological personage such as Col. Lawrence had become throughout the Orient.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE ON OPIUM-SMOKING.

—:o:—

At Bangkok Instead Of London.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League has adopted the Committee report and accompanying resolution dealing with opium traffic. Prince Tarwaidja (Siam) extended an invitation to hold the forthcoming conference on opium smoking at Bangkok instead of in London and said that the Siamese Government would be happy to welcome the conference and support supplementary expenses estimated at 150,000 swiss francs owing to change of venue. Invitation evoked applause.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH LEAVES FOR ITALY.

—:o:—

LONDON, October 2.

Constantinople.—Ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan and his family have left for Italy.—Reuter.

JAPAN SIGNS LONDON NAVAL TREATY.

—:o:—

TOKIO, Oct. 2.

The Emperor has signed the ratification of the London Naval Treaty.—Reuter.

Imposing Headquarters Of Royal Empire Society.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

In connection with Prince Arthur Connaught's reference to the Commonwealth Memorial building it is interesting to recall the fact that the Royal Empire Society is contemplating a scheme for erection of imposing new headquarters at cost 225,000 sterling.—Reuter.

R. 101.'s Test Flight Done.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

R-101 returned to mast at Cardington on the conclusion of her fifteen hour test flight.—Reuter.

FOR POOLING EMPIRE'S GOLD RESERVES.

—:o:—

New Empire Bank.

ENHANCING PURCHASING POWERS OF INDIANS.

LONDON, October 2.

The attention of delegates to Imperial Conference is being drawn to a scheme of Mr. J. F. Darling, Director of Midland Bank, to pool Empire's gold reserves amounting to 250 millions sterling, in Empire Bank, the shareholders of which would be note-issuing banks and authorities of Empire, and which would issue against this gold new money to be called "Rex" as substitute for gold.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Darling said that Bank would buy gold and silver at a minimum cash price and pay "Rex" for them. The great idea was to establish new bimetallism so the Bank of Empire would buy silver at a price bearing a fixed ratio to its minimum price for gold. Mr. Darling emphasised the need for rehabilitating silver and thus enhancing the purchasing power of millions of China and India.

—:o:—

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS MEET.

—:o:—

The following communique has been issued:—"A meeting of heads of delegations to the Imperial Conference was held at No. 10, Downing Street at 10 this morning. Consideration as to the best method of dealing with the various items on the agenda was continued and concluded.

Preliminary discussion of some of the constitutional questions before the Conference commenced and certain aspects of [illegible] sub-committee established under the Chairmanship of Lord Sankey.

It was agreed that heads of delegations should meet at 10 in morning on 3rd October."—Reuter.

MORE ABOUT CONFERENCE.

There was no meeting of heads of delegations to Imperial Conference this afternoon as there was Cabinet meeting at No. 10, Downing Street. It is understood that the membership of Sankey Committee on inter-Imperial relations has not yet been settled.

General Economic Committee of Experts and the Research Committee of which Lord Parmoor is chairman met this afternoon. The idea of establishing committees is to save time and leave full conference to deal with larger issues. Next plenary meeting will probably be held on Monday.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Bikaner Represents India Says Benn.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Mr. Benn, responding for India, paid a tribute to the late Lord Birkenhead and proceeded to observe that none was more fitted to represent India at the Conference than the Maharaja of Bikaner who had only just returned to London after leading an Indian delegation to Geneva. Mr. Benn expressed the opinion that India's position as a member of the League of Nations might be taken to foreshadow her destiny which it was the avowed object of British policy to assist her to achieve. Her aspiration for equality of status as a member of the British Commonwealth was shared by British people and the Round Table Conference had been provided as a means by which a progress could be made. He added that it was fortunate that the Conference was to meet immediately following the Imperial Conference, enabling personal contact to be established between statesmen of Ind[illegible] and other parts of the Emp[illegible] leading to greater under[illegible] There was real value i[illegible] tercourse and there co[illegible] been no healthier atmos[illegible] the free air which sur[illegible] daily deliberations.—R[illegible]

His Highness the [illegible] Bahadur of Dholp[illegible] for the Round Tab[illegible] on 4th inst. by S[illegible] India".

HOOLIGANISM AT G. K. UNION MEETING.

—:o:—

Police Disperse The Gathering.

—:o:—

STONES HURLED AT MR. KANDHALKAR

—:o:—

The General meeting of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union was held under the presidency of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar on Thursday evening. Nearly 15,000 members were present at the meeting. Exactly at 4 p.m. the proceedings of the meeting began.

The president in his opening speech exhorted the workers to make their Union strong and elect their new representatives for 1930-31.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande was present at the meeting. He was followed by a number of persons armed with sticks and by shouting out slogans, loudly, now and then, they tried to interrupt the president from addressing the meeting. At one time Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Philip Antone were trying to speak at the same time.

In order to avoid further disturbance Mr. Kandalkar began to speak from another platform. Unexpectedly the stones were thrown towards Mr. Kandalkar. The mill workers began to leave the meeting place.

POLICE ON THE SCENE.

The police sergeants appeared on the scene and they began to disperse the meeting. As far as known no worker is seriously wounded. When the police entered the meeting place, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Philip Antone and his friends left the meeting.

Mr. Kandalkar, Dr. Gavande, Mr. Bhagankar and other leaders [illegible] meeting [illegible] was postponed to Monday, October 13th.

—:o:—

C. P. 'War Council' President Given 8 Months R. I.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

Professor M. B. Joglekar President of the C. P. Marathi War Council, who was arrested at Wardha under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Wardha, was to-day sentenced to eight months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Twenty-nine volunteers were arrested yesterday for picketing the liquor warehouse.—A. P.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN PANCHMAHAL

—:o:—

28 Persons Arrested.

DOHAD, Sept. 30.

After the arrest of Mr. Shrikant, the president of the Panch Mahal District Congress Committee and others on the 26th inst., at Matar in Kalol Taluka, 28 persons have been arrested upto now in connection with forest satyagraha. The case against Mr. Shrikant and others which was to be heard at Godhra on the 29th inst was postponed till the 3rd proximo.

ARRESTED PERSONS.

Babarbhai Mathubhai, Jivanlal Patel, and Ramanlal Shah of Kalol, Ratansingh Thakore, Wadilal Shah, Chunilal Arya, Chhotalal Ganpat, Vithaldas Mehta, Wanmalidas Mehta, and Ambalal Sutar of Decol and some others have been arrested.

Some of the prominent persons in the town went to the local Borha merchants in order to persuade them not to make business of foreign cloth to which they received a negative reply from them and the shops will be picketed from the 2nd proximo (Dasara). There was a meeting of Brahmin youths who have resolved to boycott cracker in coming Diwali holidays.

MR. MISTRI SENTENCED.

Mr. Jethalal Mistri who was [illegible]ting a liquor shop along with [illegible] yesterday was arrested [illegible]d. His wife was re[illegible] was sentenced to 4 [illegible] to pay a fine of [illegible] to under go [illegible] have [illegible] to [illegible]oth

CONGRESS TO SET UP ARBITRATION COURTS.

Foundations Of "National Sandhurst" Laid In City.

B. P. C. C.'s NEW SCHEME.

In a special interview to the "Chronicle", Mr. V. P. Shah, President of the "War Council" announced that the Congress had decided, to start arbitraton Courts for adjudicating Civil suits' in Bombay. The experiment would be put into operation next week in Girgaum Ward, and if found successful will be introduced in the other Wards of the city.

Some well-known merchants of Bombay, who are held in high esteem by the people, have already come forward to serve on this Congress tribunal. Apart from this, the Congress will appoint some ex-Judges and ex-Magistrates with a view to enlist their cooperation in constituting the tribunal.

A TENTATIVE MEASURE.

The Congress Courts will try in the beginning civil disputes the usual court fees being recovered from the plaintiffs. They will then hear both the sides and give its award. If the public response is sufficiently encouraging, the courts will also try minor criminal cases arising out of insult, abuse, trespass etc., and punish the offenders by imposing fines.

"Do you think you will be able to recover the fines"? To this question Sjt. Shah replied: "We presume that only those who have faith in the Congress will seek justice in our courts and if the[illegible] they will abide by the awards given in our tribunal.

The details of the scheme are at present being worked out by the "War Council".

PT. JAWAHARLAL

—:o:—

To Be Released About 10th Inst.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to be released from Naini Jail about the 10th instant.—A.P.

Pandit Govind Malaviya Leaves For Mussoorie.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

Pandit Govind Malaviya, General Seretary, All-India Congress Committee left for Mussoorie this morning. A number of Congress leaders have assembled at Mussoorie to hold consultation with Pandit Motilal Nehru before going to Lucknow for the meeting of the Working Committee on October 7.—A. P.

MOTILALJI'S HEALTH

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

A report from Mussoorie says that Pandit Motilal Nehru who had recently an attack or malaria is slightly better. He is under the treatment of a Hakim of Delhi, a relative of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan.—A.P.

'ORDINANCE BREACH DAY' AT SURAT.

—:o:—

SURAT, Oct. 2.

The Surat War Council decided to observe to-day as Ordinance Breach Day giving up former plans of raiding the Dharasana depot. Accordingly a Congress Camp gathered at Malvis wadi this morning and batches were sent out to sell contraband salt. Volunteers, men, women and boys were seen in almost every street offering to sell contraband salt. A few volunteers went to the city police station where a volunteer is said to have gone up to the Supt. of Police and offered to sell a packet of salt. Salt selling programme terminated at 10 o'clock.

At 2 p.m. volunteers commenced seling unauthorised news publications and "patrikas". A large number of ladies, boys and men volunteers participated in this form of satyagraha. No arrests were effected. In the evening there will be a 'boycott' procession and a public meeting to protest against the Conference.—A. P.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

A batch of about 11 volunteers organised by the local Navjivan Bharat Sabha started this evening on foot to raid the Dharasana Salt works. After it had proceeded outside the city limits it was arrested and was taken to the police lock-up.—A. P.

INDIA'S "NATIONAL SANDHURST."

—:o:—

Opened By President Of "War Council."

Sjt. V. P. Shah, President of the Bombay "War Council" declared open on Thursday morning the training classes of what he termed as the "National Sandhurst" at Morarbaug, Bombay. The classes have been opened by Lt. Patwardhan with a view to impart military education to young men. About 25 young graduates, undergraduates and matriculates have already joined the training classes.

In declaring it open, Sjt. Shah hoped he was laying the foundation of a national Sandhurst. He strongly criticised the military policy of the Government and said that under the Swaraj Government the military would come under the direct control of the legislatures. He invited young men to join the classes started by Lt. Patwardhan and avail themselves of the education that would be imparted there.

Hartal On Saturday.

—:o:—

TO CONDEMN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The Satyagraha Committee has decided that the whole City of Bombay should observe a complete hartal on Saturday, October 4th to express public condemnation of the Round Table Conference. There will be a meeting at Azad Maidan at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Veerchand Panachand Shah, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will preside.

ONE MORE CONVENTION SIGNED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Geneva.—A convention providing for financial assistance to a State which is victim of aggression was formally signed to-day by representatives of twenty-seven countries, including Britain and France.—Reuter.

—:o:—

PUTNAM WEALE ILL.

LONDON, Oct. [illegible]

Tientsin.—It is stated that Putnam Weale's life is in no immediate danger, but it is feared that lower part of his body has been completely paralysed.—Reuter.

Twenty-nine States have signed Financial Assistance Convention including Australia, Netherlands and Persia, Germany, Italy, Canada South Africa and New Zealand have hitherto not signed.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS O[illegible]AN CHOI[illegible]

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, 'Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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A 1690

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TO LET—SUPERIOR OFFICE PREMISES on the first and second floors of Bombay House Bruce Street, Fort, Central business locality close to all Banks Any area upto 6,000 sq. ft Latest sanitary arrangements apply Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building.
C 1681

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For Paid Apprentices in Government Factories, Railway Workshops, Engineering Concerns. Chances in Aviation and Cinema lines and Prospectuses of all Engineering and Industrial Institutions in India consult "Guide to Indian Studies" published this month. 150 pages. Rs. 2-8 per post. FORWARD BUREAU, (B) LAHORE.

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0th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this FRIDAY morning, the 3rd October, 1930, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY, Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
3rd October, 1930.
1727

MISSING.

A 10 years old PARDESHI BOY, fair complexioned and bearing small-pox marks, name Rammurat Misra, has been missing since Tuesday evening, 6 o'clock. The undersigned, his father, will feel very grateful reward to anybody, who can give him some information as to the whereabouts of the boy. The boy was wearing a Gandhi cap, khaddar shirt and dhoti and white canvas shoes and was a student of the Marwari Vidyalaya.

RAMDHAR MISRA,
Gokhale Building,
Play House, Bombay No. 7.

Tender.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from experienced contractors for the following works in connection with the Alibag Revdanda Linking work.

S. No.	Name of work.	Estimated amount. Rs.
(1)	Earth work about 13 lacs Cft.	19,561
(2)	Road work excluding earth work 3 miles	41,094
(3)	Akshi Bridge (on C. I. Piles 9 Spens of 20')	53,532
(4)	Bhekarkhadi Nala	11,804
(5)	Kopri Nala	10,407
(6)	Other cross drainage works (including Hume pipe drains)	21,327
		Rs. 1,57,725

(1) Tenders for any or all the above works can be given by a contractor provided earnest money in cash or Promissory Notes to the market value at 2 per cent. on the estimated cost of the works tendered for, shall be paid along with the tender or tenders in the office of the District Local Board, Kolaba, at Alibag.

(2) Contractors are expected to see the site of the work before submission of tenders.

(3) The plans, specifications conditions of contract programme arrangement for payment and any other information regarding the works will be available in the office of the D. L. B. Engineer, Kolaba, at Alibag, during office time excepting on the last date of receiving tenders, viz., the 15th November, 1930, upto 5 p.m.

(4) The District Local Board Kolaba, is not bound to accept any all or the lowest tender.

(5) The envelopes should be superscribed "Akshi Scheme Work Tender" No. 1, 2, etc., according to the works tendered for in separate covers for each sub-work.

(Sd.) V. K. DONGRE, M.B.B.S.,
President, D. L. B., Kolaba.
1639

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following goods at the risk of the Owners on Friday the 3rd October, 1930, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

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THE LAST DAY
To see the great fun of the season!
A Comedy Drama in 6 Part and a Comic with 2 Part.
"GOLF WIDOWS"
WITH
HARRISON FORD
AND
VERA REYNOLDS
TO-DAY 4 SHOWS
5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15
Super Cinema
CHARNI ROAD, Junction,
NEWLY OPENED CINEMA.

THE CAPITOL
The Last Day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

MARIE DRESSLER and POLLY MORAN
MARRIE DRESSLER
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IN
CAUGHT SHORT
Screams of Laughter!
Free List Suspended!
TO-MORROW.
SO THIS IS COLLEGE
Talking, Singing, Dancing
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ELLIOT NUGENT
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CLIFF EDWARDS
SALLY STARR

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
2 Bob Steele Dramas
"THE MOJAVE KID"
ALSO
"THE BANDIT'S SON"
NEXT SATURDAY
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
'THE KID BROTHERS'

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "SANGAM" AND "CABIN" AT WELLESLEY ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from Sorabji Framji N. Banaji, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 1592 of 1929, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th October, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the furnished Bungalows known as "SANGAM" and "CABIN" belonging to the Mortgagors Hormasji Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash and Bai Sunabai Hormasji Sorabji Dubash, with land admeasuring 3 acres and 34 gunthas at Wellesley Road, Poona, bearing New Survey No. 76 and Municipal Nos. 30-31, and bounded on the East and North by G. I. P. Railway, on the West by land of Umaji Khandu and on the South by Wellesley Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Day at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
A Photodrama that will Metamorphose the entire Social Structure.
'REVOLUTION in' Life
TO-NIGHT & EVERY NIGHT
Opp. ALLBLESS BAGH.
Corner CHARNI & QUEEN'S Road.
ROYAL SAMOAN FAIR
THE SHOW WITH A BIG REPUTATION
ROYAL SAMOAN DANCERS
DIRECT FROM - - - - THE SOUTH SEAS
Played to Packed Houses in Europe, Japan, China, Java and all the Leading Theatres in India.
MARSHALL THE HERCULES The STRONGEST MAN IN THE EAST.
PALAIS-DE-DANCE
WITH KEN MAC AND HIS
BOHEMIAN ORCHESTRA.
SEVERAL OTHER SIDESHOWS.
CABARET & DANCE
Every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
THE
ROYAL SAMOAN FAIR.

PATHE
6-30 & 10 P. M.
"Hello Everybody! Come On Over And Hear Me Talk And Sing!"

COLLEEN MOORE in SMILING IRISH EYES
Romance from the land of romance. Comedy from the home of wit. Presented by John McCormick. With James Hall. A William A. Seiter Prod. Screen story by Tom J. Geraghty.
A FIRST NATIONAL VITAPHONE PICTURE
100 per cent. Talking.

THE EXCELSIOR
1/ 6-15 and 8-45.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
THE LOVE PARADE
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD.
PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TALKING. SINGING MUSICAL ROMANCE.
EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SKINNER STEPS OUT
featuring
GLEN TRYON
MERNA KENNEDY
He loses his job—buys his first dress suit—and goes head over heels in debt—but makes a million living up to his bluff.
EMPIRE THEATRE
1/ 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE WOMAN I LOVE
featuring
NORMAN KERRY.
MARGARET MORRIS
A Drama of Wives who want—And husbands who will not give
Also
UNIVERSAL'S SERIAL
TARZAN THE TIGER
EPISODES 5 and 6 from To-day
"Who Killed JACK DONOVAN"

JOIN THE CONGRESS

:o:

Mr. D. S. Javalkar's Appeal To Non-Brahmins

Mr. D. S. Javalkar, the well-known Non-Brahmin leader, has addressed a letter to Mr. B. V. Jadhav, in the course of which he says:—

On 12th, September 1930, I have been in receipt of the so-called "notice" issued under the signature of Mr. Jedhe. It is clothed in that style of language, which is notoriously used by a hard-hearted creditor toward his debtor ryot. Mr. Jedhe forgets while addressing a honourable member of a Party of which he is a general Secretary, that neither any member could be treated as his debtor, nor is it proper to address him in a language of "notice."

"OBJECTIONABLE CONDUCT."

I have been accused by the learned Mr. Jedhe of my not having helped the Non-Brahman candidates who contested the recent Council and Assembly elections. The guilt becomes still more aggravated in Mr. Jedhe's opinion, when I possessed powers of one of the Secretaries of the N. B. Party, who instead of dancing to the piping of the election candidates, worked against their pious mission. Mr. Jedhe invites me to attend a special meeting of the Managing Committee, to be held on 30th instant, which is seriously to consider the grave problem of my "objectionable Conduct" in carrying an anti-election campaign amongst the Non-Brahmans. Certain previous engagements prevent me from picking up the gauntlet thrown by Mr. Jedhe, and consequently I have no alternative but to forward this statement to facilitate the proceedings of the special meeting in question.

"LEADERLESS AND RUDDERLESS."

Through public meetings and private sittings, I did preach the anti-election gospel and urged upon my non-Brahman brethren not to vote for any Brahman or Non-Brahman candidates, irrespective of caste, or creed. I confess, Sir, that nothing did ever give my conscience complete consolation, when I preached this gospel, which is branded as "objectionable conduct." I cannot believe that my friends had no idea of my opinions re: the necessity of Council Boycott and futility of co-operation with Government, since on the very day of my landing in Bombay from my European tour, I requested the Press to broadcast my definite views. I wish again to impress upon my Non-Bramin Party the advisability of these two things viz., Council Boycott and Non-co-operation, since my experience has convinced me of the entire impotence of Councils and respectless co-operation with the bureaucracy, which, if you remember it well, has described our party as "leaderless and rudderless" in Governmental reports. Do you mean to say, Sir, that this certificate does any credit to the Party you lead?

AMUSED.

When I survey the conduct of the Moderate section of my Party I am amused rather than grieved Their attitude is like that of the ostrich in the Sahara Desert, which hides its tiny head in the sands and foolishly believes itself hidden from the gaze of the world. I am not a solitary Council Boycotter and a Non-co-operator among the Non-Brahmins! Hundreds and thousands, in the Bombay and Presidency and throughout our country are of my opinion. My friend's the talisman of Council Entry and uninvited co-operation has no market value now. Look to the cases of so many important and leading units of the N. B Party chivalrously sacrificing their all for the freedom of the country. The highly respected pioneer social reformer, Guruvarya Vitthal Rao Shinde, is in Yerrovada Jail. Another staunch Satya Shodhak Non-Brahman Mr. Bhau Rai Patil of Satara is almost on his way to Swarajyashram. Almost all the Districts of the Bombay Presidency have advanced a most commendable quota of Non-Brahmin Satyagrahis for the common cause of the country. And where are those Poona heroes who prattled, till hoarse, of their determination to seek jails and refuse co-operation to the bureaucracy, which—to quote their sermon—"made the farmers more unhappy than the "Pandharpeshas" through the salt, abkari and forest laws? Are my moderate friends of the Party prepared to call the conduct of all these innumerable non-Brahmin heroes and heroines as "objectionable"? They should count ten before venturing a reply. At least my dear colleague Mr. Jedhe, if my reports are correct, cannot have the courage to do so, since he, in association with Guruvarya Shinde and Prof. Kosambi publicly declared his intention to "break the salt law" and seek jail if need be; and that too, not on any Non-Brahmin platform of Shahu Maidan, but in Shivaji Mandir so much hissed at by our Party. If our Jedhe still care for political honesty, as well as a spirit of moral courage to act as they speak, we non-Brahmins are eagerly expecting them to jump forthwith into the struggle, to join their brave shoulder with that of countless non-Brahmins who value their national self-respect and uplift of the millions of Non-Brahmins more than the material gains of this mortal world.

"Dominion Status" for India stands as the ultimate goal of the N. B. Party. There is no doubt about this definite ideal. But suppose the Indian National Congress wins Independence, and our friends the Britishers start on their return pilgrimage Home, are my N. B, moderate friends to run after them to persuade them come back from the Aden port just to lend them the usual warmed of co-operation? I don't think anybody from our Party can dare refuse Independence for the co-operation of the above "pilgrims", simply because our definition of "Dominion Status within the Empire" stands affected.

DO NOTHING POLICY.

The 1927 Non-Brahmin Conference freely allowed its members to join the Indian National Congress if any one so chose, without forfeiting his membership of the N. B. Party. Though Dominion Status was declared to be the ultimate goal of the N. B. Party, it was nowhere suggested that Independence obtained by any other means or organisation, should be rejected. To-day hundreds and thousand Non-Brahmins are also in jail throughout the Presidency. Even Non-Brahmin ladies of respectable families and culture are out to face imprisonment and many have already graced the cells.; Well, there are many even who prided themselves co-operating with the Government for years but who too at present fare no better than open non-co-operators, since they too have fallen victime to the Governmental policy in various Local Board and Municipalities. The Conference which elected me as one of the Secretaries, did not pass any resolution to co-operate with Government even under such most insulting circumstances, by Council Entry or otherwise. Consequently, unless and until the act of preaching Council Boycott under the above circumstances has been declared "objectionable" by the N. B. Conference in its open session, none has any right to condemn what I and thousand others are doing and determined to do to safeguard the prestige of our Party as the exponent of Self-Determination in social, religious or political spheres.

In conclusion, permit me, Sir, to say that many of my friends, with whom I had the honour of working for the uplift of the masses, the non-Brahmin Youth, who built up the castle of our Party and made it impregnable with the cement of perfect democracy, are at present suffering imprisonment. Sir, my place is there where the faithful followers of the Party stand; not amongst those who only talk at home and do nothing. Will my dear Moderate friends give up the policy of "Do nothing, sitting on the fence and waiting for something"—

Yours Obediently,
D. S. JAVALKAR,
Secretary, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party.
64 Vetal Peth,
POONA, 27-9-30

Needless Fuss About R101

:o:

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Meteorological Office attached to Air Ministry in the past month was busy organising weather reporting routine along the route of R101 to India to ensure accurate weather information which is vital to the success of the flight. The airship will carry M. A. Giblett, Chief Meteorological Officer, Airship Division, and a carefully devised wireless timetable has been drawn up to ensure its getting adequate and regular information from Cardington, Malta, Ismailia, Baghdad and Karachi.—Reuter.

"Who Killed JACK DONOVAN"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURB.

SATURDAY, October 4.

S. S. Viceroy of India with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Indian Radio Programme To-day.

—:o:—

7-0 p.m. Avdabai. Vocal Music. 8-0 p.m. Cotton Prices; Liverpool Opening Rate; Bombay Market Closing Rates.

Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market prices.

Stock Exchange prices.

9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin Cotton Prices; New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current rate.

9-20 p.m. Book Review. By 'Bookworm.'

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

THE BOMBAY POSTMEN'S UNION.

This Union will hold its 12th Annual General Meeting on Sunday (5th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road.

MILL WORKERS TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

To protest against the Round Table conference the mill workers have decided to join the demonstration organised by the B. P. C. C. for universal hartal to-morrow (Satuday). All mills will therefore observe complete hartal on that day. Owing to this hartal there will be no hartal on Sunday (the 5th) to celebrate the "Gandhi Day."

—:o:—

DIVALI SWADESHI BAZAR.

The vacant space adjoining the Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge will be converted into a regular Fair of Swadeshi Industries from the 15th instant when the Divali Swadeshi Bazar will be opened by Bombay College Students' Union.

A separate Entertainment Pandal will be provided where visitors will be entertained with Garbas, National Tableaux, Dramas and beautiful Musical items by Amateurs and Professional Musicians.

An illuminated Recreation Ground, will be a novel feature of the Bazar.

The office of the Union is situated in Singhanese Building, (opp. Congress House) Girgaum Back Road.

FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch a class in First Aid and Home Nursing in Marathi specially arranged for the lady members of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be resumed from Saturday the 4th October in the Charni Road Municipal Schools at 3 p.m. (S.T.) The class will meet from that day on every Saturday. Arrangement or the lady members of the National Girl Brigade will be made if hey desire to join the class. All these who desire to join are requested to register their names with the Secretary by attending the class on Saturday the 4th October.

—:o:—

EFFEX TOILET SNOW.

—:o:—

The Effex Chemical Company of Bombay have sent us a sample of their dainty toilet snow, which compares very favourably with the imported varieties sold in Bombay. The company has been manufacturing for a long time a number of toilet preparations which are well-known in the market.

Swadeshi Exhibition At Gowalia Tank.

—:o:—

It has been decided to open a Swadeshi Bazaar Exhibition at the premises of Shri Laxmi Narayan Mandir of Shet Shri Gokuldas Tejpal, at Gowalia Tank in place of Foreign Toys' Fair conducted every year. For this purpose stalls have been constructed and kept ready for the Swadeshi goods' manufacturers to co-operate in the attempt.

The public as well as the Swadeshi goods manufacturers are invited to approach the Patsala Hall of the above Shri Laxmi Narayan Mandir between the hours of 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

There is a refreshment room attached to the stalls.

The Dadar Youth League
SWADESHI BAZAAR.
will be opened on Thursday the 17th Oct. 1930.
Location: Tilak Maidan, opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dadar.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES FOR DIVALI.
For rates and other particulars apply to
The Secretary,
Dadar Youth League,
Ollengal Building,
Lady Jamshedji Road,
Dadar, Bombay 14.

SJT. KANNAYALAL MUNSHI RELEASED.

—:o:—

Also Mr. Kanji Master And Muni Jayvijayji.

BOMBAY CITIZENS GIVE ROUSING WELCOME.

A right royal welcome was accorded to Shriyuts Kanayalal Munshi, Kanji Master and Muni Jayvijayayji, who were released from the Nasik Jail on Thursday morning and arrived by the Nagpur Mail at Victoria Terminus Station at 2-30 p.m. About 5,000 citizens collected at the station platform with flags and bands to receive the national leaders who were heartily cheered as they got down from their compartment. Mr. Munshi looked rather pulled down while Mr. Kanji Master was seen in no way better. Muni Jinvijayayji also bore marks of rigorous of jail life on his appearance. All the three leaders were cheerful and happy nevertheless and did not in the least mind their sufferings for the country. A procession was organised under the auspices of the Mandvi District Committee and the three arrested leaders were taken in procession to Mandvi in a carriage drawn by four white horses.

MRS. PERIN CAPTAIN AND MRS. MUNSHI RELEASED.

—:o:—

Mrs. Perin Captain and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, President and Vice-President of the Bombay "War Council" who were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment on July 3, were released from the Arthur Road Jail on Thursday evening.

The first thing they did after coming out of the jail was to pay a visit to the Congress House and spend a few minutes among Congress volunteers and the workers.

A grand reception in their honour will be held to-day (Friday).

HONOURING RELEASED SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

To-day's Procession.

(Through Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.):—

The Satyagraha Committee has decided to take out a procession in honour of (1) Mrs. Perinbehn Captain, (2) Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri, (3) Mr. K. M. Munshi, (4) Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, (5) Mr. Kanji Master and (6) Muni Jain Vijayaji all of whom have been lately released. The procession will start from the Congress House at 4-45 p.m. to-day and will terminate at the Azad Maidan. The route will be as follows:—

Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, C. P. Tank, Buleshwar, Kalbadevi, Dhobi Talao and Azad Maidan.

MAULANA ABDUL KADER KASURI IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

A Warn Welcome.

Maulana Abdul Kader Kasuri, "Dictator" of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning by the Frontier Mail. He was warmly received by his son Sjt. Mahmud Kasuri, Secretary of the local "War Council", and a large number of his admirers, both Hindus and Muslims, who thronged the Colaba Railway station. The Congress volunteers raised loud cries of "Vande Mataram" on his arrival. He was then profusely garlanded.

The Maulana is expected to stay in Bombay for a considerable period.

NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

Hoisted At Chowpatty.

The national flag was hoisted at Chowpaty on Thursday morning by Mr. V. P. Shah, President of the local "War Council," in the presence of about 300 Prabhat Pheris of the city. Over 5,000 boys and girls participated in the function. The seaface was dotted with the national flags carried by the Pheris. The function came to a close after national songs had been sung by the various Pheris.

—:o:—

"OUR EFFORTS MUST BE CROWNED WITH SUCCESS."

—:o:—

Prof. Kosambi Hoists Tricolour At Vile Parle.

—:o:—

VILE PARLE, Oct. 2.

An imposing ceremony of hoisting the National Flag was performed by Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi on 'Vijayadashmi Day' in the compond of Mr. S. N. Kalbag. The function was organized under the auspices of the newly started "Tarun Bharat Mandal" and was attended by a large number of people including ladies who paid their homage to India's emblem of freedom. A number of Prabhat Ferries from all over the suburbs also attended to salute the National Flag.

Prof. Kosambi in his address stressed the need for self-sacrifice. "If the sons and daughters of India," he declared, "are prepared to sacrifice their all, as they have been doing, our efforts to secure the freedom of our country must be crowned with success."

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN SUBURBS.

—:o:—

8 Persons Arrested At Versova

(Through Satyagraha Committee).

VILLE PARLE Oct. 2.

The Ville Parle Satyagraha Camp organised Salt Satyagraha in Ville Parle and Versova to celebrate the Dessera holiday. After the flag salutation ceremony a procession started from the camp and Messrs. Govindnarayan and Tevariji manufactured Salt near the Juhu road. The police were conspicuous by their absence; the familiar faces of the C. I. D. were hovering there in the crowd that gathered there to witness the preparation of Salt.

But the volunteers sent by the Camp to Versova to sell publicly Contraband Sant were arrested. In all 8 were arrested in Versova, one volunteer being from Versova and 7 from the Upnagar Satyagraha Camp.

KURLA SUB-CAMP STARTED.

Mrs. Jenkibeп Bajaj performed the opening ceremony of the Sub-Camp, Kurla under the auspices of the Ville Parle Satyagaha Camp. This is the 15th Sub-cap opened started with a view to organise the by the Ville Parle Camp. It is Labour ppulation of Kurla, for the struggle for freedom.

MRS. LUKMANI CONGRATULATED.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Ville Parle Satyagraha Camp was held in the Camp yesterday to congratulate Mrs. Lukmani who was released from jail by the special order of the High Court. Her release is a vindication of the people's right to picket peacefully liquor shops.

The women of suburbs have decided to organise themselves for the service of Mother India on the lines chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi. Under the distinguished presidentship of Mrs. Jankiben Bajaj, a meeting of women was held in the Ville Parle Camp and "The Bharat Sevika Sangha" was ushered into existence. Prominent workers, including Shrimati Miraben, Mrs. Lukmani and Gosbibehn Captain.

—:o:—

POLICE DISPERSE PARSIS AT DADAR.

—:o:—

A number of Parsis were the victims of a Police lathi at Dadar on Thursday evening following a meeting at the Parsi Colony, where under the presidentship of Mrs. Gosep Captain, prominent Congressmen addressed the gathering on "Swadeshi and Parsis". After the meeting was over and the people were returning home some amongst the crowd began shouting "Boycott the Jame-Jamshed". The slogan was picked up by the people. The policemen began to disperse the crowd and as a result of the lathi two Parsis are reported to have received injuries.

MR. P. R. LELE.

—:o:—

How He Fares In Jail.

The Director of Information, writes:—

On the 25th September last there appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" a letter from a Mr. B. V. Varekar regarding the health of Mr. P. R. Lele now a prisoner in Arthur Road Prison. In his letter Mr. Varekar states that Mr. Lele's health has been so reduced that unless something is done he stands little chance of coming out of the Jail alive.

The letter is nothing but a tissue of misrepresentations of the actual facts which are:—

1. Mr. Lele was admitted to the Arthur Road Prison on the 2nd September 1930, his weight being 91 lbs. on the 27th September he weighed 93 lbs.

2. On admission, as he gave a history of previous lung trouble he was carefully examined by the Medical Officer of the Prison, who classed him "Fair health", Fit for medium labour.

3. On the 9th September he was again examined by the Medical Officer when his classification was altered to "Poor health". Fit for light labour.

4. The labour given this prisoner was at first moonj rope making, which can by no stretch of the imagination be termed "Hard labour" and is the main industry at Arthur Road Prison. On reclassification, and at the prisoner's own request, he was given oakum picking.

5. Mr. Lele is allowed a special tonic which he has been in the habit of taking and he is also being given special extras in the shape of milk and eggs.

6. The statement made in Mr Varekar's letter that he is not allowed a pillow at night is untrue he is provided with a pillow.

7. Mr. Lele has not been ill since he was admitted into the prison.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

Prize Winners In Swarajya Procession.

Following are the prize winners in Swarajya Procession:—

Winners in first Swrajya procession: (1) Shrimati Champavati Sanmukhrai Mehta, Dabholkarwadi, Kalkadevi; (2) Shrimati Champavati Somchand, Bhagwatwadi, Bhuleshwar; (3) Mr. Khodabhai Lallubhai, Hakim Building, Rivon Road; (4) Shrimati Shantabai H. Heble, Mantri Block, Gamdevi; (5) Shrimati Kamlaben Vithaldas, Hararwalla Building, Golpitha; (6) Shrimati Laxmibai Shripad Dattatraya, Opposite Kelewadi, Girgaon Back Road; (7) Shrimati Lilavatibai Pranlal, Kanji Mansion, SandhLrst Road; (8) Mr. Natvarlal Somchand, Kharek Bazar, Mandvi; (9) Mr. Ramjanalli, Bandra. (10) Shrimati Saraswati Narottamdas, Kanji Mansion, Sandhurst Road; (11) Mr. Raghuvir Ramharakh Pandey, Damar Lane, Gamdevi, and (12) Shrimati Ilavati Khansaheb, Krishnabhuvan, Khetwadi Main Road.

WINNERS IN SECOND PROCESSION.

1. Shrimati Lalitabai M. Lad 55 counts of yarn, 96 strength.
2. Shrijut Mohanlal Ramchandra Patel 52 counts of yarn, 95 strength.
3. Shrijut Brijlal Shroff 53 counts of yarn, 75 strength.
4. Shrijut Chhotubhai Ranchhodji Desai 50 counts of yarn, 72 strength.
5. Shrijut Visanji Karsandas 45 counts of yarn, 99 strength.
6. Shrijut Vrijlal Gulabchand 47 counts of yarn, 97 strength.
7. Shrijut Raghuvir Ramsharakh Pande 45 counts of yarn, 94 strength.
8. Shrimati Raghubai Govind 47 counts of yarn, 78 strength.
9. Shrimati Radhabai Devposhashi 53 counts of yarn, 69 strength.
10. Shrijut Gordhandas Harakhji Thakkar 32 counts of yarn, 76 strength.
11. Shrimati Shantabai Hehle 45 counts of yarn, 69 strength.
12. Gulalwadi Class 37 counts of yarn, 59 strength.

Out of the above names, lady winners should come to-day to Sukhanand Dharamshala to take free passes and they have to be present in the meeting of women at Azad Maidan, where they will be awarded silver Medals.

The appointment for male-winners to take silver Medals will be announced later on.

The attendants of drill class are informed to come to-day at 4 p.m. to Sukhanand's Dharamshala for Drill instead of Friday.

TO-DAY'S PARSI MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Parsi meeting to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate the birth-day of Mahatma Gandhi, when Mrs. Tehmina Joshi, Miss Nariman, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Prof. Jal Daruwala, Ervad Bode, Messrs. Dhondy, Bharucha, and others will deliver short addresses and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will preside.

STOP PRESS.

NEW KENYA GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Brigadier Sir Joseph Byrne has been appointed to succeed Sir Edward Grigg. Sir Byrne will assume Governorship of Kenya early in 1931.—Reuter.

R101 QUITE SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Air Ministry states that behaviour of R101 on test cruise including new outer cover, was quite satisfactory. In addition new bay has not affected control or stability.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.
New York October 2.

Previous closing rate	10.72
To-day's opening rate	10.75
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.80
Difference	plus 8
Broach expectation A./M. Rs. 204.	

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931
Liverpool, October 2.

Previous closing rate	5.70
To-day's opening rate	5.75
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	5.76
Difference	plus .06

G. P. O. OUTSIDE WRITERS' GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

Appeal To Presidency Post Master.

The outside writers of the G.P.O. have sent a letter of appeal regarding their grievances to the Presidency Post Master, in the course of which they say:—

On submission of our application in the year 1927 we were distinctly given to understand that no complaint would be sent to the Police authorities either by the Post Office or by the Licensed Pro-writers, regarding our removal from the foot-path adjoining the G.P.O., but inspite of that, since that year and uptonow we are troubled, and arrested and fined by the Police on complaints made either by the Post Office or the Licensed Pro-writers.

Further, the licensed Pro-writers generally charge a higher fee than the scheduled rate. And though the Licensed Pro-writers are not permitted by the Postal Authorities to use their seals for any registered or Insured article, they manage to us the seals, which could be proved.

Under the circumstances we pray that the complaints to the Police authorities against us may kindly be stopped as we do not cause any obstruction to the passersby or the postal people."

HARTAL TO PROTEST AGAINST R. T. C.

Members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their business on Saturday, the 4th inst. in sympathy with the Hartal that is proclaimed by the Congress for that day to show protest against the decision of some Indians to participate in the Round Table Conference against the wishes of the people.

Books Proscribed.

The Bombay Government Gazette, in its issue of Oct. 2 proscribes the following books:—

"Ramnad" (Gujarati) printed at the Lakshmi Vijaya Printing Press by Vithaldas Bhojlal Seth and published by Ramnik Gandhi, Modasa.

"Nav Juvan Bhajnawali" (Sindhi) printed by Hotchan Nenumal at the Bhaibund Electric Press, Hyderabad (Sind) and published by Gehimal Bagomal Vasvani at the same place.

"Gandhi Gita", printed by Hotchand Nenumal at the Bhaibund Electric Press, Hyderabad (Sind) and published by Chaturbhuj Lachiram at the same place.

"Sainikna Suro" (Tunes of the Warrior) (Gujarati), printed by H. M. Pandya at the Saurashtra Mudrathalaya, Rampur, and published by R. J. Doshi, Wadhwan City.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTING.

Under the joint auspices of the Karnataka Congress Workers' League, the Saraswat Mahila Samaj and the Kanara Saraswat Prabhat Pheri, the National Flag Hoisting ceremony will take place on Sunday (5th instant) at 7-15 a.m. at the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will hoist the Flag.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION AT GHATKOPER.

A ceremony for the National Flag salutation will be performed by Bhatia Prabhat Pheri Mandal under the presidentship of Sjt. Morarji M. Kamdar on Sunday, 5th October, at 7-30 a.m. in the compound of Sheth Hansraj Morarji's Sanitorium. All the Suburban Prabhat Pheri Mandals are requested to attend.

SPINNING COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of Hind Mahila Samaj and Maharastra Khadi Sanj in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday a spinning competition on Takli will be held on Sunday (5th instant), at 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. on the premises of Hind Mahila Samaj in New Bhatwadi. 6 prizes for the members of the Samaj and 3 for othe ladies are kept. Those wishing to register their names should do so by Saturday 5 p.m. in Samaj.

BOMBAY PUBLIC MILK ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of this Association will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, (Saturday) in the offic of Messrs. Nagindas and Manekdal (No. 6, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay) when a draft of the constitution and the Rules and Regulations of the Association prepared by the Provisional Managing Committee appointed at the last meeting will be presented and passed with necessay amends.

EXAMINATION IN CARDING AND SPINNING.

An examination in Carding and Spinning will be held at the Navjivan Sangh's Hall on Sunday (the 5th instant) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Those intending to appear can give their names before Saturday (4th inst.) and are required to be present the same day (Saturday) at 5 p.m (S.T.) for necessary instructions.

FOUND.

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WORKERS SUPPORT YOUTH LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

"London Farce" Condemned.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. M. R. Shetty a public meeting of Byculla workers was held at Agripada Chawls on Wednesday last to protest against the Round Table Conference and to support the manifesto issued by the Youth League and endorsed by the Swatantra Bharat Sabha. A number of Muslim workers were also present.

The chairman in his opening remarks explained to the workers why they repudiate the very idea of the Round Table Conference. He said that no one had a right to decide the fate of 320 millions of the Indian people except the masses of their country and therefore we condemned the Round Table Conference and those Indians participating in it.

Mr. Nurally of the Muslim Congress Party condemning the "London Tamasha," declared that workers and peasants were important factors in any national struggle. They should organise themselves and participate actively in the national struggle so that the fruits of their labour to fight the British Govenment could bre reaped by the exploited masses of the country.

MANIFESTO EXPLAINED.

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis dwelt at length on the manifesto issued by the Bombay Youth League. He explained to the audience item by item the programme and appealed to the workers to set their own organisations on the basis on their immediate economic demands. He said that the Bombay Youth League had given once more a lead in the direction of the economic and political freedom of the masses and therefore it was the duty of every worker to support the economic programme and conitbute the present movement with a suostantial result.

A worker from the audience asked permission to speak. While giving his whole-hearted support to the Bombay Youth League's programme, he said that the Congress which was fighting for complete national independence wanted the support of the workers and the peasants. He opined that it was necessary for the Congress to support the immediate economic grievances of these classes of the people and invite representation from their class organisations, if the present struggle was to end in a complete success.

"LONDON FARCE" CONDEMNED.

Mr. Tayab Shaikh dwelt at length the miserable plight of the workers in the industrial centres and that of the peasants in the villages and he compared it with the conditions of the workers in the modern countries of the world. He said that India was not a special country and, therefore, the industrial politcial and economic development will take place in the same way as they did in other countries of the world.

Referring to the Round Table Conference he said "Those who are committed to the pprinciple of complete National independence cannot talk of such conferences and commissions Even if some of leaders would have been invited to this conference, our position regarding the "London Farce" would have been the same." He further said that those who were attending the R. T. C were die hard communalists and friends of the British Government.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of the workers of Bombay residing at Agripada Chawls Byculla, emphatically repudiate the very idea of the R. T. C as it is detrimental to the main objective of the Indian people which is complete national independence."

"That this meeting further lends its entire support to the manifesto issued over the signatures of 100 Congressmen and adopted by the Youth League and endorsed by the Swatantra Bharat Sabha."

After Messrs. G. M. Lad, Chowan, Shiv Sharma and others had addressed the meeting the meeting dispersed, late at night.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY OCTOBER, 3 1930.

WHITHER?

—:o:—

To-morrow a large number of "delegates" will be sailing for London to attend the Round Table Conference. They are optimists. They have detected in the Viceregal offer sure signs, presumably, of Dominion Status which they have loudly been proclaiming as their demand. What, however, are the facts? The Viceroy spoke of a maximum measure of agreement. They were dissatisfied and demanded a definition of the terms of reference. The British Government responded by refusing their demand and by inviting the other British Parties to participate in the Conference. "Maximum measure" of agreement thus came to be related to the will of the anti-Indian Chamberlains, Peels and Wintertons and the equally anti-Indian Lloyd Georges and Readings. What this meant to India none knew—and knows—better than our Liberals and Independents. No Congressman could be more eloquent in his denunciation, not of the Tory diehards alone but of the two Imperialistic parties. Yet these parties were invited to the Conference. And our co-operators forgot all about their own denunciations, Why? Because the Round Table Conference with all its deceptive glamour was in the offing.

But—came the Peace negotiations. Our "co-operators" were, of course, optimistic. The Congress leaders, however, could not ignore what had gone before. They were compelled to ask for definite assurances. How the Congress demand was met is common knowledge. And now the Viceroy has carefully dotted the i's and crossed the t's, lest there should be any lingering mistake. We are, however, told, that the Viceroy was willing to help. "I found," says Mr. Jayakar, for instance, "the Viceroy helpful and prepared to go as far as he could, to meet the reasonable demands of the Congress". The Viceroy, rightly, has a horror of secret diplomacy. We must, therefore, seek the extent of his preparedness in his public utterances. We have already referred to the earlier ones. A later one that incidently sent our friends into ecstasies, contains the following relevant passage. We quote from his letter to Sjts. Sapru and Jayakar:—

"It remains my earnest desire as it is that of my Government, and, I have no doubt, also that of his Majesty's Government, to do everything that we can in our respective spheres to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree of the management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility."

What is the Round Table Conference for then? To arrive, with the help of communalists and reactionaries at a general measure of agreement—an impossibility—that "can be shown to be consistent..." "Shown", not in Parliament but at the Conference, to the very Chamberlains and Lloyd Georges whose implacable and irreconcilable opposition to Indian aspirations is well-known to our Saprus, Ramaswamys, Jayakars, Jinnahs, Mahomed Alis and Moonjes. Bearding the lion in his den is a brave deed. Our friends, however, are going to "argue", to use sweet reasonableness. Ignorance is bliss. But we never knew that optimism also can turn wide-eyed people blissfully blind.

The outrageous thing, however, is that they are going to London on false pretences and in circumstances opposed to political decency. They will claim to speak for an India, for their motherland that is still engaged in the struggle, an India, whose demands have been openly and frankly spurned, an India, more than 20,000 thousand of whose best and noblest sons and daughters, old and young—and even of very tender age, are undergoing not only the hardships of jails but, when, in the majority of cases, treated as 'C' class prisoners, humiliations reserved only for thieves, robbers and cheats. Where is their national respect, and what India is it that they are going to represent? Do they represent political India, do they represent industrial and commercial India, do they represent rural India? What they do, in fact, represent is India's opposition to and protest against the Round Table Conference. To desert and betray a "Mother" is bad enough, deliberately to humiliate her is an outrage. Once again we are reminded of Mr. Brailsford's warning to the MacDonald Government "You can get up a Conference of Maharajahs and moderates—but India will not be there."

SKELETON AT THE FEAST.

—:o:—

India is the skeleton at the oratodial and deliberative feast, the Imperial Conference session of 1930 which held its first meeting on Wednesday at the British Foreign Office. Alone of all the participants in the Conference, a non-Indian, Mr. Benn, heads the "delegation" from India. It is true he has Indian associates, but they are nominated to the Conference by the Agent of the Secretary of State for India. The assemblage of the "Empire statesmen" from overseas at the Locarno Room in the British Foreign Office could not have failed to notice that this position is humiliating to Indians. They must have been assisted in gathering this impression owing to the opportune and outspoken utterance of the Maharaja of Bikaner who emphasized "the fact that complete freedom of individual Dominions was in no way inconsistent with complete unity of the Commonwealth". If the majority of the British people were to agree to accept this sensible view, there would be no apprehension in their mind over the attitude of General Hertzog, who declared before he left South Africa to attend the Conference, that a Dominion was entitled to enjoy the right to secede. The recognition of such a right by the individual members of the British Commonwealth can alone ensure the "complete freedom" of each Dominion.

India is not a "Dominion". It is a dependency of the British Empire, youths from Australia even being entitled to enter Britain's "Security Services" in India through a competitive examination in London. There are British politicians who hope to foist upon India a pseudo-Dominion Status, with a number of safeguards for the vested interests in India of their country, and who hope this "fiction" of a "status" will be gratefully accepted as a "fact" by those "sane and level headed" invitees of Lord Irwin to the Round Table Conference, who are prepared to convince Britain that they are not as "these Congress irreconcilables" are. The Maharaja of Bikaner assured his audience in his speech that in regard to India "the British Government were happily alive to the gravity of the issues involved and were animated by a sincere and sympathetic desire to promote settlement in conformity with legitimate Indian aspirations and solidarity of the Empire." His Highness must be congratulated on having been able to read into the mind of the MacDonald Government during the short interval of his arrival in London and his declaration of their "sincerity and sympathy"; but may we ask what are "legitimate aspirations" and what is the price India must pay for promoting the "solidarity of the Empire"? Who is to determine what India's legitimate aspirations are—India itself or Britain? If the self-imposed Trustee is to determine what demands of the "ward" are legitimate, particularly his vital demand to function as a "major" person one must assume, in the light of recent British history that the Trusteeship continues, however sweetly camouflaged the existence and the precise form of the Trusteeship. But then what becomes of that doctrine of "self-determination," which some eminent people in Britain—minus of course Mr. Churchill and company—assert, was promised to India?

WELCOME COMPROMISE.

—:o:—

We are glad that anxiety for public peace and a desire to avoid the repetition of the hooliganism which was witnessed at Nagpada, Northbrook Garden and Mahim which might have disturbed the peace of the City, prevailed on Thursday afternoon. A compromise has been arrived at between Nationalist Muslims, against whom the hooliganism has been directed, and the Khilafatists. Under the terms of the compromise no party will hold any demonstration for or against the Round Table Conference for three days. That the compromise is eminently honourable is obvious, that it was desirable is more than obvious. For, the incidents during the meetings last week clearly showed the possibility of disturbances with bricks, lathis and the usually indecent shouts. It does not require any argument to prove that, given the will, any meeting, whatever its size, can be broken up by a handful of hooligans. We, therefore congratulate the leaders on coming to an agreement. And, in this connection we must pay a special tribute to the efforts of Mr. Hussainbhoy A. Laljee the President of the Corporation who acted as mediator and did not spare himself in his task. We heartily congratulate him on his success. Incidentally we invite the attention of the compilers of official "appreciations" of the Indian situation, who are never tired of misrepresenting Musalmans, to the full and true significance of this compromise.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL PLIGHT.

—:o:—

The Bruening Government in Germany is determined to pursue its unpopular but necessary programme of cleansing the Augean stable of the financial muddle in which the administration has sunk. The world-wide trade depression and the heavy war reparation dues which the country has had to pay have resulted in curtailing German opportunity for economic expansion and necessitated heavy increase in taxation. The direct taxes were the most unpopular but the Bruening Government is making strenuous efforts in co-operation with the leaders of the middle parties in the Reichstag, to persuade the people that with a reduction in the salaries of State officials, a tax on bachelors, on tobacco and other necessities of the poor man the budget for 1931 will be balanced. Naturally the new forms of taxation have evoked strong protest, but the successors of the Bruening Government, when the new German Parliament meets, will have to devise similar measures to get out of the financial rut. The German people, therefore, will accept the inevitable.

THE THREE GRACES.

Spirit of India's Grand Old Man,
How thy grand-daughters three
The fires of thy glory fan
To brighter brilliancy!
"A daughter of the gods" is one,
So gracious and so tall!
The splendour of the rising sun
Across her path doth fall
The next is sweet and gentle so,—
A lily of the field!
The softer moon's ethereal glow
Is on her silver shield.
The prison cross the third— doth wear
Is like a radiant star
Proclaiming, though her fame was fair,
'Tis fairer now by far!
These "Graces" of dear Bombay wait
For Freedom's happy day;
With wisdom, love and courage great,
They greet it on its way!

SEVIKA.

"FIFTY MEN OF HINDUSTAN"

—:o:—

1. "Fifty men of Hindustan
Are booked for an errand, noble and great,
Away they go in a month or so
For a deed, the world will ever hate.
2. These fifty gems of ray serene
Are packed for a show at British fair;
These fifty flowers of Indian soil
Will waste their sweetness on British air.
3. These fifty stars of the Eastern sky
Are shooting into the British blue;
However much they may twinkle,
The British telescope, unfavourably, will view.
4. Men may say, men may write,
These fifty will go for ever;
These may try with loudest cry;
India, will never, from Britain, sever.
5. The names of the fifty heroes of the day,
Will be writ, in bold, on sands of time;
Posterity will gaze with profound awe
At the perpetrators of the "glorious crime."

A MORAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very remarkable and most satisfactory to read that the Police Inspector engaged on the operations at Panvel on last Thursday sought the help from the Congress Volunteers for safe conduct from the scene of tragedy, and that it was rendered to him immediately in accordance with the recognised creed of the Congress. This Police officer, it is said changed his dress to "Khadi" which is an indirect compliment which cannot be overlooked.

The Congress volunteers concerned must be heartily congratulated upon this event of their humanity. Will others please take careful note of this action and induce themselves to follow the moral when decasion comes divorcing from their mind the unworthy and misguided views regarding Congress and its working.—Yours, etc.

"AN OBSERVER."

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

VEXED PROBLEMS OF INTER-IMPERIAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

(BY D. G. M.)

There is now being held in London the Imperial Conference, deliberations of which will have a very vital significance in view of the importance which is attached to the various questions coming up before it for consideration. It will be attended by the Prime Minister of all the Self-Governing Dominions such as Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. India will be represented on it by the Secretary of State for India, His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner and Sir Muhammad Shafi, while Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Sir Pestonjee Ginwala will be attached to the Indian Delegation as substitutes specially on the economic side.

INTER-IMPERIAL DISPUTES.

The questions coming up before the Conference as stated by Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, will be Inter-Imperial Relations, Foreign Policy and Defence and economic questions. Under the first heading will be discussed various questions relating to the operation of dominion legislation, nationality and Tribunal for determination of inter-Imperial disputes. Under the second heading, the representatives of the Dominions particularly will be apprised of the policy of Great Britain in respect of reduction and limitation of armaments and other specific questions connected with foreign policy and defence. But the main question on which a great deal of discussion will be centered is the number of questions coming under the heading "Economic", the general question of trade relations with the Empire including establishment of secondary industries in the Dominions, effect of tariff changes and extent and effect of inter-Imperial Tariff Preferences.

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE COMPLAINTS.

Since the holding of the last Session of the Imperial Conference in 1926, a great change has come over the fiscal administration of the various Dominions. Inspite of their attempt to give preference to British products, these self-governing Dominions have exhibited a definite tendency of not only protecting their key industries but even going to the length of protecting secondary industries to the detriment of British ones. The effect of such a move on the part of the Dominions has been the British export trade has to face not only the competition in foreign countries owing to their industrialisation but it has to face the competition in the Empire itself. To quote one example of the trade in which the policy of the Dominions is being carried on, Australia has imposed a tariff on the Northampton boots and leather goods which is equal to 75 per cent with the result that the boot trade of Northampton is entirely shut out of Australia.

DOMINIONS' VIEW-POINT.

The Dominions are of course giving preference to such of the British goods as cannot be manufactured in their own country and they naturally expect the United Kingdom to give them similar preference in respect of foodstuffs and other raw materials that are being imported in the United Kingdom from various countries. Thus Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand want their canned goods, cheese, butter, wool and fruit to be imported in the United Kingdom under a preferential tariff against imports from the continent.

LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCE.

The position of the United Kingdom in respect of the foodstuffs is very delicate. It cannot raise any taxes on imports from the continent on the foodstuffs lest it would incur the displeasure of the labouring classes of the country for obvious reasons, while it has nothing imported from the Dominions except the foodstuffs and raw materials to which it can give any preferential treatment. The result of such a situation has been that the Dominions have been labouring under a legitimate grievance in having no market for their foodstuffs in the United Kingdom inspite of their importing manufactured articles from the mother-country under a preferential tariff.

BRITISH ATTITUDE.

The 12th Session of the Congress organised by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was held in London in May last especially with a view to discuss this question of commercial relations with the Empire. It devoted two days to discuss this question and the views expressed by representatives of the commercial community from various Dominions make a very amusing reading. The whole trend of the discussion was the grievance that while the Dominions were importing the United Kingdom's manufactures under a preferential tariff, the mother-country refuses to give any preferential treatment for the imports of raw materials and foodstuffs from the Dominions. It was evident from the speeches where all were aiming at an establishment of a sort of United States of British Empire on the lines of the United States of America with high tariff walls around and free trade with-

"UNITED STATES OF BRITISH EMPIRE."

This idea has gained a considerable hearing in the Congress because of the proposal of M. Briand of organising United States of Europe, a proposal which is at present seriously considered by the Assembly of the League of Nations, but how far such a proposal will be feasible in an Empire in which the Dominions are asserting their right of imposing even prohibitive tariffs against the manufactures of the mother country and in one case even going to the length of having a commercial treaty with Germany on the lines of one with the United Kingdom under a "favoured-nation-clause", will be a matter of speculation. While South Africa and Australia would be competing against each other in their export trade of wool and fruit with the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada are definitely prohibiting any textiles from Lancashire. With such warring elements, it would be very interesting to watch the proceedings of the Imperial Conference as far as they concern commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS' ANXIETY.

Besides this Congress, there is another attempt made by a Special Committee called the British Preparatory Committee composed of representatives from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Federation of British Industries and Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. These three bodies represent practically the whole of the organised commerce, industry and shipping of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In their report submitted for consideration to the Imperial Conference, they have also stressed the importance of arriving at a certain understanding with regard to economic matters pertaining to the whole of the Empire.

CEMENTING EMPIRE INTO "ECONOMIC UNIT."

The report further states that a serious attempt should be made to inaugurate a trade policy which will bind all the parts of the Empire as an economic unit and such a trade policy should be initiated after taking into account the economic interest of each part of the Empire. One of the recommendations made by the British Preparatory Committee is the rationalisation of industries. How far this principle may be accepted by the Dominions will be a matter for the future to decide, but the United Kingdom is at present feeling the pinch owing to various Dominions fostering secondary industries which are economically unsound and incapable of continuing without substantial and exaggerated protection. The Dominions having full freedom in these economic questions have raised huge tariff walls against the manufactured articles of even the United Kingdom.

NEGLECT OF INDIA.

In all these recommendations and reports that are submitted to the Imperial Conference, scarcely any consideration is given to the economic problems in India. Even in the deliberations of the Congress of the Federation of British Chambers, India was scarcely referred to and the delegates representing the European Chambers in India scarcely took any part worth notice during the Congress session. It is feared that at the present Conference some decisive line of action will be taken in respect of the trade relations within the Empire and there is no body on the Indian delegation who can be trusted to watch the interest of India in this respect. An understanding in that case will be arrived at in respect of the fiscal policy to be followed by each part of the Empire and to which, as in the past, India will be made a party.

WARNING FROM INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS, NECESSARY.

It is expected that every step will be taken by organised Indian Commerce and Industry in this country to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned in this respect that any decision arrived at at the Imperial Conference in respect of economic questions relating to India will not be acceptable to the country and the first opportunity will be taken by the Nationalist Government when established in this country to repudiate any such decisions detrimental to the development of commerce and industry of the country.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Commander-in-Chief on Sikhs.

His Excellency Sir William Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief, honoured the "Sikh community"—as represented by such undoubted spokesmen as the Hon. Sir Jogendra Singh and Raja Sir Daljit Singh—at a farewell banquet given in his honour the other day at Simla. Sir William was, appropriately enough perhaps, in reminiscent and patronising mood. He recalled his experiences with "my Sikh comrades" in 1891 and 1897. And he dwelt on the magnificent gallantry, unswerving loyalty and impressive determination of the Sikh soldier. All this is true. What is more, every old general in a reminiscent mood will be able to recall similar satisfactory experiences with other Indian soldiers. But what Sir William and his brother-generals—indeed almost all his countrymen—invariably forget is that the gallantry and all those qualities that go to make a good soldier, of the last 50 years—to say nothing of the remote past—have not helped to make the Indian "comrade" the equal of the British. All the reward for years of wonderful service is a promise of progressive Indianisation during the next 50 years and occasional thanks when the Chief patronisingly lapses into reminiscences. What a return!

"The Army and the Sarkar."

His Excellency further referred to the benefits of British rule. "I feel I can assert that the Army and the Sarkar have taken a leading part in helping the Sikhs and, indeed, I believe, I can say, in keeping their religion as pure as it is to-day." This is playing upon communal feelings to the detriment of Indian nationalism. For, it may be understood to mean that there is a danger to the Sikh religion unless the Sikhs help in the perpetuation of domination by the British "Sarkar" and the British Army. Such obvious come-into-my-parlour suggestions prove the dangers of a soldier taking an excursion into the unfamiliar field of diplomacy. But Sir William returns to frankness when he speaks of "British generosity" towards the Sikhs. "The position of your great jagirdars and old historical families has been preserved and enhanced under our rule." There is much that Sir Jogendra Singh and Raja Sir Daljit Singh will be grateful to Sir William for. India, however, thanks him heartily for that one word "our". It contains a world of meaning and all the reality. Verily, it is not possible for a soldier indefinitely to keep on being anything but bluntly truthful.

Sankaran Nair Speaks Out.

According to a special cable to the "Englishman", Sir Sankaran Nair has contributed an interesting article to the "Contemporary Review" on the Simon Report. It is an outspoken pronouncement on the Report—and on many other things. "Sir Sankaran Nair", we read, "denies the assertion that British troops are indispensable for the defence of the Frontier and the maintenance of internal peace, declaring that his contention on the latter point would be supported by every Indian Minister or Member and by almost all Indian police officers and magistrates. The Commission did not realise the significance of their boycott or the meaning of civil disobedience, which was that Indian political leaders would not delegate the responsibility of framing the future constitution of India to Englishmen." This is not all. The most significant remark is that "the destiny of India is in the hands of Indians and not of the English." Messrs. Jayakar, Jinnah and Company, please note.

Who Is Responsible?

According to a report in the "Times of India", eight respectable leaders of Satara, charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, were subjected to indefensible indignities on Tuesday. "That day", says the report, "for the first time the accused, it appears, were marched into the court, bound and handcuffed." Thereupon, all the defence pleaders—it was a contested case—refused to argue the case and walked out of the court. The Satara Bar and the citizens of Satara held meetings to protest against the insulting treatment meted out to respected leaders. Even "the Magistrate", to quote the "Times" report, "expressed the resentment at the unwarranted action of those responsible for handcuffing the accused." Will any action be taken against "those responsible"? What has the Director of Information to say to this? Or is the matter of too minor an importance to be taken notice of?

It is a pity that the question of the Round Table Conference is still engaging the minds of the public and the press and the importance of such a Conference as the Imperial Conference is being lost on them. I am afraid the Indian delegation, constituted as it is, can scarcely take any active and intelligible part in the deliberations of the Conference if it realises that it has not at its back the opinion of commercial India.

MINISTRY MAKING IN PUNJAB: GOVERNOR BUSY.

—:o:—

Communalist Fears And Rivalries.

SMALL CASE FOR CHANGE IN EXISTING PERSONNEL.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 1.

There is unusual activity in Punjab Government circles owing to the impending re-appointment or reconstruction of the Ministry. Members, Ministers and the Governor will be leaving Simla, some to-day and some to-morrow, so that all will be present in Lahore during the time the Governor tries to sound the position in his capital and feel the public pulse on the subject.

Simla has during the past fortnight attracted many a councillor, some self-interested and the number of interviews which the Governor had to grant during the period has been large. These interviews have belonged to all communities and have put forward their own point of view. In addition some telegraphic or postal representation must have poured in, backing the one Minister or the other.

COMMON INTERESTS.

But interviews in Simla have failed to show the Governor any case for a change in the existing personnel. So that the Governor has now decided to go down to Lahore and see if any fresh light is thrown on the subject there. Sir Jogindra Singh and Mr. Manoharlal have, more or less, always stood together and I learn that recent conversations here have only further united them in the pursuit of a common policy and programme.

As for the Muslim Minister, he too seems willing to modify his communalism and join his other two colleagues on non-communal lines. Now the point is whether there are any others who can show they have a better support on party basis than the three Ministers, who hold office.

My enquiries show that Sir Jogindra Singh's position is not likely to be challenged, because the Sikh councillors offer no alternative to him. The new election has not improved Sikh representation and no first-rate man from that great community has been able to get in and menace Sir Jogindra Singh's position.

HINDU PARTY.

As regards Hindus the withdrawal of Sir Motisagar and the great and influential Hindu leaders backing which Mr. Manoharlal received at that time has proved his popularity with his community. Moreover with the defeat of Mr. Chaudhri Dulichand, Mr. Chaudhri Chhoturam, ex-Minister, who had some ambitions for another lease of life as Minister has been completely isolated and Mr. Kumar and another of Chhoturam's supporters have decided to join the Hindu party rather than keep within the fold of the so-called Unionist party. This means that the Hindu party will in the new Council be more solid. It is also reported that Raja Narindranath, the non-official spokesman of the Hindu party, is opposed to change. Some aspirants have already been told politely that they have no chance of being considered. As for the rest, while some might like to find themselves in the Minister's chair all agree that if some one else is to be there they would rather see the Education Minister retain his office. Moreover there is fear in political circles that a change of the Hindu Minister only would confirm Hindu fears that this is being done at dictation of Muslim communalists.

NO FUN IN CHANGING HORSES MIDSTREAM.

Next comes the question of the Muslim Minister. There is no doubt that Mr. Chaudhri Zafarullah is by far the most intellectual and efficient member of the Muslim party in the Council, but we have not yet reached the stage where aristocratic and official influences do not count so that no rival of Mr. Noon has been able to canvass the support that Mr. Noon has secured for himself in his own party which factor may materially help him to retain his seat in the Ministry. Moreover the deputation of Mr. Chaudhri Zafarullah Khan to the Round Table Conference has eliminated from the field a potential rival. Thus my reading of the situation here is that the Governor will find little reason to change his Ministers and that his decision on the 5th will be for the re-appointment of the three Ministers. The Government of India circles, too, comment that the Viceroy's speech at a farewell dinner given by the Punjab Government members and Ministers applauded ministerial stability in the Punjab and that at a time when reforms are on the anvil, there is little advantage to be gained by changing horses midstream.

LEADING EUROPEAN COMMERCE CHAMBER ON ANTI-PICKETING.

Local Governments Willing To Help Counter Propaganda.

MORE EFFECTIVE IF "THOUGHT TO COME FROM INDIAN SOURCES."

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Apropos of a recent publication in some Anglo-Indian papers of the representation of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce urging Government of India to declare the entire Congress unlawful, I understand that the European Chambers of Commerce in India have not altogether approved of this idea and that a leading Chamber among them opposing the idea says that Government realize the position and the difficulties of coping with the situation as is evident from the picketing and intimidation ordinance.

ANTI-PICKETING.

This Chamber giving its experience of handling the situation in its own Province says: "It has been found that not only are there Indian papers which are prepared to undertake counter-propaganda but the local Government is also willing to assist in this direction and there are other Indian bodies which only need financial support to open out on similar lines. Moreover it has been ascertained that there are Indians who are even ready and willing, if encouraged to do so, to take to anti-picketing. The various Chambers should, therefore encourage action on similar lines in their respective provinces. In doing so it will be necessary for these Chambers to give as little publicity as possible to their endeavour as it is only by quiet, penetrative work that any degree of success can be achieved and it has more effect if it is thought to be coming from Indian sources and not Government or European concerns."

CATTLE & CROPS TAKEN AWAY.

—:o:—

Villages Raided By Police.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)
NAMPUR, September 29.

The situation in Baglan Taluk is heading to a crisis. Three sub-Inspectors of Police with 50 armed policemen have been wandering through the whole Taluka for the last two months for collecting jungle fees. They made an attempt to collect the fees by raiding the weekly bazar of Nampur the headquarters of the jungle satyagraha in the Nasik District. It is said that some of the police officers even took money from the cash boxes of the merchants!

After streneous efforts by day and night the police authorities have succeeded in collecting fees from 5 or 6 villages.

Sompur and Pimplekothe are the two important centres in the Baglan Taluk. The same officers together with 50 armed policemen attacked these villages on the 26th and 27th ultimo respectively. They caught hold of the village herdsman and succeeded in carrying away to the nearest police station some 200 cattle. As this had no desired effect, they it is alleged, used the butts of their guns on the villagers. Most of the arrested men were old men and they were made to walk a distance of 8 miles. They were not given food for the whole day. Next day the Talati could collect the jungle fee from four or five men by force. While arresting the persons who had gone to their lands for work the policemen took the crops of Bajari, ground-nuts and Makka.

Though some of the villagers were forced by the police authorities to pay the fees, the respective villages to which the paying villagers belonged immediately held a meeting and passed a resolution offering an apology to the "Baglan War-Council" and paid fines to the extent of Rs. 25.

As soon as the news of Police raid reaches the neighbouring villages of Nambur all the villagers gathered at Tembh a village four miles from Nampur. The villagers boldly reasserted their determination. The policemen with the officers then left the village.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN DHOLERA.

—:o:—

Arrest At Ranpur.

Sirdar Deviben's Activities.

(Through Dholera Satyagraha Samiti).
DHANDHUKA, Oct. 2.

To-day being the Vijaya Dashmi day which is declared by the Dholera War Council as the day for mass Civil Disobedience. All over the taluka the police officers are plying cars from place to place with big police parties to frustrate the plans of the "War Council". It is reported that a big new police force has been brought down from Ahmedabad, and distributed in all important centres.

At Ranpur where the fight is expected to be thickest the police arrested the Subedar of Ranpur Satyagraha Chhavni. Sjt. Gulabchand has been brought to Dhandhuka and kept with 50 undertrials in the Dhandhuka Sub-jail, where four Sirdars, Kakalbhai Kothary and a batch of important workers rot awaiting their trial. Sirdar Deviben has gone to Ranpur to direct operations of the fight.

Complete arrangements have been made in the centres for rendering medical aid to volunteers if they are beaten.

The case against Kakalbhai Kothari and Hargovind Pandya was again taken up yesterday when two prosecution witnesses were re-cross-examined by Bhailalbhai Patel. The case is again fixed on 4th inst.

DECOROUS CONDUCT OF POLICE.

—:o:—

Arrest Of 40 Volunteers.

(From A Correspondent).
RANPUR, Oct. 2.

A procession of law breakers to perform mass civil disobedience started at 9 a.m. to-day. It was stopped by the police before the Municipal quarters. A batch of about forty volunteers were arrested while the procession was being dispersed by police. Immediately the first procession was stopped a second one started, brought salt from the deposit and sold it in the market. About 10 maunds of salt was thus sold. Volunteers from Rajkot, Nagnesh and surrounding villages took part. The D. S. P. Mr. Sheikh, and Mr. Pathak, the new Police Inspector were on the spot throughout. There was no lathi charge and the proceedings were conducted "decorously."

MRS. VICTOR BRUCE.

Enquiries at stations along the Persian Gulf route between Karachi and Baghdad to-day filed to elicit any information regarding the Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce who left London at 10 past seven on the morning of September 25 in a Blackburn Bluebird aeroplane on a flight to Tokio.

Wing Commander A. R. C. Cooper, Secretary, Aero Club of India and Burma, has arrived in Karachi and commenced duty as official press officer in connection with the flight of R-101 to India.

WOMEN'S PROCESSION FOR TO-DAY.

Big Demonstration In The City.

(From Desh Sevika Sangh.):—

To-day the 3rd October there will take place a unique procession of women. After passing along some prominent localities they will come to Azad Maidan where they will hold a meeting. Prominent women who have taken a leading part in the national struggle will address their sisters on the lessons of Gandhiji's life.

If our consciousness could take in the vast issues of the universe as readily and quickly as the little incidents of daily existence then we women would be in the happy position of needing none of these demonstrations, but that is not yet. To-day more than any other section of humanity the women of India owe their marvellous awakening to that imigue peesonality in solitary confinement behind the gates of Yeravda Prison.

The radience of truth and love that emanated from that little frail body has for all times lighted up the farthest corners, were toiled the silent self-egacing fragile figures of th ewomen of India broken under the turmoil and tyranny of old ideals. The cross being made the heavier by the unelastic and unnatural form of a foreign domination, which in spite of all outward appearances of progress really killed the forces of natural evolution of the people. The Indian woman had lost the old culture and gained nothing in the new. It was then that he stepped into the silence of the home raising the fallen, leading the self-blinded to the true path of service, heartening the timid and demanding of them sacrifices not only for their own homes but for thousands of homes they had never seen and millions they had never heard of.

With the vision of a seer and the faith of a true devotee, he put into their hands the weapons of truth and love and who could form the vanguard of such a battle but the women, not only of his own country, but of the whole world.

In India's freedom lies the freedom of the women of the world, mothers of men who will kill their fellowmen no more.

Desh Sevikas will be in full charge of the large demonstration and the keeping of order in the meetiny.

—:o:—

CALL TO DESH SEVIKAS.

—:o:—

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh.)

All the picketing Sewikas are informed that there is no picketing to-day (Friday) and they have to come to Sukhanand's Dharamshala at 3 p.m.

A monster procession of women will start to-day (Friday) from Sukhanand's Dharamshala, C. P. Tank Road, at 4 p.m. sharp and will go to Azad Maidan.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH SHAUKAT ?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—What's wrong with Shaukat, the Murghy-Maulana of the "Times of India"? Has he really turned an 'outlaw? If so, why should he not be bound over for good behaviour? Day after day he holds out serious threats of Hindu-Muslim riots, civil war, counter-demonstrations, and so on, through the "Rozanama-i-Khilafat", yet it is surprising to find that nothing is being done to check the fanatical propaganda. The "Times of India" which was swearing at the All Brothers only the other day now seems to have made a common cause with them. It takes great pleasure in giving prominence to "Murghy-Maulana's" violent outburst. One would, therefore, naturally like to know if this is not a clear case of "Times"-Shaukat conspiracy to disturb the friendly relations betwen the Hindus and the Mahomedans. If so, what action do the guardians of law and order propose to take? They prohibit peaceful processions in the name of law and order, but what have they done or at least propose to do to prevent the nefarious propaganda of "Times"-Shaukat and Co. from being spread?

Only yesterday a prominent Corporator of the Kurla Municipality told me that Shaukat Ali was seen in Kurla on the day on which the National Flag was to be hoisted on the municipal buildings. Will Shaukat tell us as to why did he go to Kurla on that particular day not once, not twice, but four times in a day? Presumably Shaukat was perturbed by the fact that the Muslim members also voted in favour of hoisting the flag. The flag-hoisting ceremony, however, could not take place not because Shaukat Ali showed his foolish big stick but because there was a legal flaw in the resolution passed by the Municipality.

Quo vadis, Shaukat! Quo vadis?
—Yours, etc.,
R. D. BALIWALA.
Bandra, Sept. 29.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF PANVEL TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

Coroner's Inquest Adjourned.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Hasiram Budhia Gharat (30), who died in the K. E. M. Hospital as a result of a bullet wound received at Panvel on Thursday the 25th ultimo. The deceased went to see the Forest Satyagraha, and in the firing that took place afterwards, he too received injuries. He was removed to Bombay in the Congress Ambulance Car, and sent to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died subsequently.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Gani Mohmed of Bhoiwada Police-station told the coroner that he wrote to the Sub-Inspector of Police at Panvel to send witnesses in the case, but he replied that he was unable to do this. The coroner therefore adjourned the inquest till the official report from Panvel was out. This is the second victim of the Panvel tragedy, the first being Rama Bhana who died in the J. J. Hospital.

PANVEL TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

Wanted To Know Facts.

—:o:—

URAN CITIZENS' DEMAND.

—:o:—

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. R. Tungekar and others of Uran to the Governor of Bombay:—

"Uran Merchants and residents deplore the action of the police at Chirner in resorting to open fire. Regret death of Mamlatdar and others. Different rumour of this incident circulating both from authorities and subjects. Desire to know true facts. Pray appoint impartial Panvel men Commission of inquiry.

HOOLIGANISM OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE

—:o:—

National Flag Seized.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to insert the following in your paper tomorrow if possible.

The whole of Bombay is aware that the "Prabhat Ferries" have now become a standing feature of Bombay's daily life. Every day in the early hours of morning, and especially on Sundays, these "Prabhat Ferries" move about in the City, singing songs, intended to rouse the nation to its duty in the grim struggle for Swaraj, that is going on at present in the country. How even this innocent propaganda is now getting on the nerves of some Euopeans and Anglo-Indians was clearly demonstrated on Sunday last near the Opera House, when some of these Ferries were taking their usual morning rounds. As our batch was approaching the Opera House, a motor car in which were seated four white persons—whether Englishmen or Anglo-Indians we do not know—made its appearance just in front of us, almost endangering the life of young boys, who were leading our Ferry. One of these worthies jumped out of the car, pounced upon the National Flag like a wild animal and snatched it from the hands of our leader, while he was engaged in saving one of our small boys from being crushed under the car. All this was done in the twinkling of an eye, so that we could not even restrain him from accemplishing his raid. We shall certainly take care to see that such pranks are not repeated in future. However, our only object in writing this to the Press, is to sound a note of caution to the numerous "Prabhat Ferries", lest they meet with like fate at the hands of such miscreants, especially as ours was not the only group on which this "joke" was tried, as several other groups had been similarly treated. In one sense this small incident illustrates the mentality of these persons, who have begun to think that they can, with immunity, behave in any manner they choose, wresting from our hands the flag which is dearer to us than our lives. We are inclined to think that these are indirect attempts to provoke the people into deeds of violence, but we take this opportunity to assure such of them as are so minded, that we shall remain true to our creed of non-violence to the last and carry on our struggle to the successful end.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. MANKAR.
Tarun Mitra Mandal,
Tirakurdwar, Sept. 29.

Residence Presented To Chief Karbhari Of Bilkha.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Oct. 2.

A pleasant function took place at Rajkot to-day when Durbar Shree Rawathvala Saheb of Bilkha performed the inaugural ceremony of His chief Karbhari Mr. Tribhovandas R. Jani's new residence in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering consisting of Durbar Shree Muluvala Saheb of Jetpur, leading Western India States Agency officers and the elite of Rajkot City and civil station. In declaring the new residence open Durbar Shree Rawatvala Saheb bore eloquent witness to the eminent services rendered to him and his subjects by Mr. Tribhovandas R. Jani and asked Mr. Jani to accept a modest token of his affection and esteem by allowing to defray from his private purse the costs of the new building.

REPRESSION IN C. P.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

Sjt. Tejram, President Saoner "War Council," was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or 2 months' further rigorous imprisonment.

Eight volunteers of Saoner were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Two college students were arrested under Sections 117 and 143.

"PIN BRITISHERS DOWN TO SOMETHING DEFINITE."

Jinnah's Reason For Going To R. T. Conference.

SIND NATIONALIST STUDENTS' CONDEMNATION.

KARACHI, Oct. 2.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto and Mr. M. A. Jinnah left for Bombay from where they will sail for London to attend the Round Table Conference. Interviewed shortly before his embarkation Mr. Jinnah said:—"I consider the Congres leaders have made a great mistake in refusing to participate in the London Conference on the ground that private assurances by the Viceroy or His Majesty's Government on certain points should be condition precedent to settlement.

The delegates that went to London td settle the Irish question on the following formulae "With a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as British Empire may best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations." This shows that it was a free conference between Irish delegates and His Majesty's Government and I am convinced that the only course open to us is to take the fullest advantage of this conference and if we succeed we shall have rendered the greatest possible service to India.

"INTERESTS OF MY PEOPLE."

If the issue is approached by four principle parties in a friendly spirit and with honesty of purpose with the sole view to serve the best interests of India I see no reason why a satisfactory settlement should not be reached. The four principal parties are, British Government, Indian States, Hindus and Mahomedans. I can only say to my people that I shall hold India's interests as sacred and nothing will come in the way of doing my duty to my country."

DOUBTFUL OF SUCCESS.

Addressing students of the Sind College last night on "Why I am going to the Round Table Conference," Mr. Jinnah said if India wanted Dominion Status it could only be given by a statute of the British Parliament. If they did not go to the Round Table Conference they should be told that they had kept deliberately away. He did not say they would succeed at the Conference, but he hoped it would be open to Indian delegates to reject anything injurious proposed and by going to the Conference they would be able to pin Britishers down to something definite.

STUDENTS' PROTEST MEETING.

The Chairman refused permission to Mr. B. T. Shahani, a student to reply to Mr. Jinnah whereupon Nationalist students held a protest meeting outside the College and denounced Mr. Jinnah in strong terms. Mr. Jinnah came before them in European dress when he should have worn khaddar and held the banner of khaddar in his hand.

The Muslim section of the College who had organised Mr. Jinnah's lecture became enraged at this and held a public meeting and passed a resolution expressing deep resentment and a vote of censure on the students for injuring the feelings of the Muslim community by denouncing Mr. Jinnah while he was their honoured guest.—A. P.

WHY HE GOES TO R. T. C.

—:o:—

Mahomed Ali's Statement.

Mr. Mahomed Ali in the course of a statement says:

Believing as I did in the freedom of every person, community and country as their birth-right I was naturally greatly dissatisfied with the denial of this right through the system of Government which had been established in India and sought like those associated with me to win back our freedom if possible with the British connection and is necessary without it.

The bitter experience of the past led us to conclude that the representatives of the British nation and the officials employed in India did not really intend to restore to us our birth-right, and three years ago we resolved to win back our freedom and made complete independence our goal.

However, His Excellency the Vicroy's visit to England last year and the announcement which he made on his return gave us hope once more that our freedom could be won while still retaining the British connection. Although there have been symptoms indicating no Government would retain the confidence of the politically minded people in Britain if it resolved to do justice to India and restore to us our birth-right of freedom, I acknowledge that I have been deeply impressed by His Excellency's desire to be just and fair to us and there have been other indications also that he has been able to induce some others as well in his country to share his good will towards us and his righteous intentions.

Therefore I resolved with many of my associates not to slam the door of negotiations that His Excellency's statement of the 31st October 1929 had opened and we are still adhering to that resolution. In fact it was our efforts that saved the Mussalmans from being misled into joining the present Civil Disobedience movement.

While I deny the right of any but Indians themselves to shape their destiny, I am not only willing but anxious to proceed to England, along with other representatives of Indian communities, parties and interests to confer with the representatives of Great Britain and persuade them to recognise India's natural demand for self-determination.

—:o:—

MADRAS WOMEN CONDEMN R. T. C.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, October 2.

Replying to Mrs. Subbaroyan who had asked the Committee of Women's Indian Association for the opinion on matters regarding Indian Women that should be considered by Round Table Conference, the Committee has informed her, that in accordance with the Association's previous resolutions and the circumstances, the Conference was constituted without any leaders, man or women, of the majority party and the Government having made no pronouncement, as desired by the Association, the Committee had to desire to send Association's opinion through her or any other Indian women.

—:o:—

R. T. C. Delegates In A Hurry!

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Sir A. P. Patro, Dewan Bahadur Raghaviah and Rao Bahadur Srinivasan left for Bombay on Wednesday night 'en route' to England to attend the Round Table Conference.

Mrs. Subbaroyan a delegate to the Conference also left for Bombay this morning with her daughter 'en route' to England. Dr. Subbaroyan, the Chief Minister, is accompanying her till Bombay to see her off.

Rao Bahadur Pannirselvan left this morning and Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar is leaving to-night. The above delegates sail from Bombay by the "Viceroy of India" on 4th October.—A. P.

—:o:—

CHANGES IN U. P. GOVERNMENT.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Oct. 2.

Likely changes in the Government of the United Provinces due to the departure of Sir Malcolm Hailey and the Nawab of Chattari for England in connection with the Round Table Conference are that Sir George Lambert, Finance Member, will act as Governor, Mr. J. C. Smith Member of the Board of Revenue will act as Finance Member and Nawab Sir Mazamillullah Khan of Bhikampur will act as Home Member.—A. P.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

—:o:—

For Akhil Bharat Prabhat Feri.

Commendable acting by little boys and girls was a feature of the drama and variety entertainment provided by the Paper Mill Lane Prabhat Fheri Sangh at the Hirabaug on Thusday evening in aid of the Akhila Bharat Pabhat Fheri Sangh.

A large and appreciative audience witnessed the performance of the Marathi piece "Dhruva Charitra." Miss Mukta Padbidri and Master Pratap Sangiri who played the role of "Dhruva" and "Narad" respectively acted their parts well and the fomer was awarded a prize. Patriotic songs by girls also formed part of the programme.

Dr. Miss Kumud Mehta who presided said that the Prabhat Fheris played not an unimportant part in spreading the message of patriotism. The Akhila Prabhat Fheri Sangh which was the central organisation needed funds and encouragement and she thaked the organisers of the entertainment for giving the proceeds towards that fund.

"Who Killed JACK DONOVAN"

"Who Killed
JACK DONOVAN"

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1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

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"Who Killed
JACK DONOVAN"

CASH ON DELIVERY: TRADES 'ASSOCIATIONS' GRIEVANCE.

But Dir. Gen. Of P. O. "Regrets".

AND PRESSES RIGHT OF PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The controversy regarding the C. O. D. system by which the Postal Department entertains parcels from overseas on cash on delivery has been revived through the reply which the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, has sent to the Simla Trades' Association. It will be recalled this is a subject on which Trades' Association in Punjab, Calcutta, Bombay and elsewhere have been fighting both in the interest of British and Indian traders in India.

"LEGITIMATE REVENUE."

When the subject was raised originally three years ago the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, wrote saying that they had not heard that traders had a grievance on the subject. When, however, various Trades' Associations took up the matter and quoted the case of the New Zealand Government who abolished the system of C. O. D. in the interest of local trade, the Director-General replied that the Indian Post Office could easily handle this additional C. O. D. traffic and legitimately make money by this side of postal activity. The Simla Trades Association contested this view and held that by increasing its postal revenue in this way Government was hitting badly at local trade and losing its income-tax and other revenue owing to trade depression.

The Director-General has now replied stating "On the subject of C. O. D. exchanges between India on the one hand and Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the other I am directed to make the following observations (a) introduction of system was approved by the Government of India primarily to meet the convenience of the consumer, (b) considering that a consumer who obtains goods by C. O. D. system buys at retail rates and has to pay not only the usual customs duty but also additional postal charges in the shape of a delivery fee and fee for performance of customs formalities on each parcel while a dealer imports goods purchased at trade rates and pays customs duty on wholesale price the margin in favour of dealer should presumably be such as to enable him to compete successfully on a price basis with goods obtained by private individuals on the C. O. D. system, (c) that the C. O. D. system is utilized not only by private consumer but also by tradesmen is shown by the fact that 32 per cent. of C. O. D. parcels received for delivery in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Lahore and Delhi in one week were addressed to shopkeepers and dealers while in the case of Simla the percentage is much higher, (d) the Director-General is unable to subscribe to the argument that the right of private individuals to make purchases how and where they like should be restricted in order to safeguard interests of local trade. Such a plea might equally well be advanced by mofussil traders whose business is undoubtedly affected by competition with firms in large cities who conduct much of their business by the V.P.P. facilities. The Director-General, therefore, regrets that he is unable to recommend to the Government of India withdrawal of facilities provided by C. O. D. system to individual consumers scattered all over the country who prefer occasionally to take advantage of it to obtain their requirements direct from the market which suits them best.

The Simla Trades Association at its meeting yesterday has decided to invite the opinions of other Trade Associations on the subject and proposes strongly to controvart point of view urged by the Director-General in support of C. O. D. system.

WHY SO MANY FAITHS IF SOUL IS ONE?

Gandhiji Explains An Apparent Paradox.

A translation of Gandhiji's discourse this week on 'Tolerance' is given below:—

"I did not like this word, but could not think of a better one. Toleration implies a gratuitous assumption of the inferiority of other faiths to one's own, whereas Ahimsa teaches us to entertain the same respect for the religious faiths of othres as we accord to our own, thus admitting the imperfection of the latter. This admission will be readily made by a seeker of Truth who follows the law of love. If we had attained the full vision of Truth, we would no longer be mere seekers but become one with God, for Truth is God. But being only seekers we prosecute our quest and are conscious of our imperfection. And if we are imperfect ourselves, religion as conceived by us must also be imperfect.

We have not realised religion in its perfection, even as we have not realised God. Religion of our conception, being thus imperfect, is always subject to a process of evolution and re-interpretation. Process towards Truth, towards God is possible only because of such evolution. And if all faiths outlined by men are imperfect, the question of comparative merit does not arise. All faiths constitute a revelation of Truth, but all are imperfect and liable to error. Reverence for other faiths need not blind us to their faults, we must be keenly alive to the defects of our own faith, and must not leave it on that account but try to overcome those defects. Looking at all religions with an equal eye, we would not only not hesitate but would think it our duty to adopt into our faith every acceptable feature of other faiths.

MULTIPLICITY OF FAITHS.

The question then arises. Why should there be so many different faiths? We know that there is a large variety of them. The soul is One, but the bodies which She animates are many. We can not reduce the number of bodies; yet we recognise the unity of the Soul. Even as a tree has a single trunk but many branches and leaves, there is one Religion, but any number of faiths. All faiths are a gift of God, but partake of human imperfection, as they pass through the medium of humanity. God-given religion is beyond all speech. Imperfect men put it into such language as they can command, and their words are interpreted by other men equally imperfect. Whose imperfection must be held to be the right one? Every one is right from his own standpoint, but it is not impossible that every one is wrong. Hence the necessity for tolerance, which does not mean indifference towards one's own faith, but a more intelligent and purer love for it.

Tolerance gives us spiritual insight, which is as far from fanaticism as the north pole is from the south. True knowledge of religion breaks down the barriers between faith and faith and gives rise to tolerance. Cultivation of tolerance for other faiths will impart to us a truer understanding of our own.

RIGHT AND WRONG.

Tolerance obviously does not disturb the distinction between right and wrong, or good and evil. The reference here throughout has been to the principal faiths of the world, which are all based on identical fundamental principles, and which can all point to simply men and women who held them in the past and hold them now. In the case of good and evil, we have to cultivate charity for the wicked no less than for the good, for the sinner no less than for the saint, all the while that we cherish inveterate hatred against wickedness and sin.

Widespread Rain And Thunder-Storms.

—:o:—

POONA, Oct. 2.

Associated with thunderstorms widespread rain has fallen in north-west India with a few falls in East United Provinces and East Central Provices. Light scattered thundershowers have also occurred in Madras and the adjoining portions, South Deccan and South Konkan.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Bihar and Orissa and adjoining parts of United Provinces and Central Provinces, increase in Assam, South Bengal, South Konkan and Malabar and extending in South Bombay Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy falls are likely to continue in Assam and North Bengal.—A. P.

Austrian Parliament Dissolved.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Vienna.—Parliament has been dissolved. Elections will take place in November.—Reuter.

New York.—Press censorship has been established in Cuba following disturbances.—Reuter.

London.—The Memorial service for Lord Birkenhead will be held in Westminster Abbey at noon on Monday and will be attended by a representative of the King.—Reuter.

Allahabad, Oct. 2.—There is mysterious silence about the movements of Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce reported to have left England on Tokio flight on the 25th September. According to the programme she was due in Allahabad on September 30 but on news about her has been published anywhere.—A. P.

ROUND TABLE TAMASHA.

—:o:—

"We Should Not Miss This Last Opportunity."

'Alwar's Trust In British People.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Oct. 1.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar made a striking contribution to the Round Table Conference pronouncements in his speech to-day at the opening of the Raj Rishi College, which hereafter will impart free education up to the M.A. degree without distinction of caste or creed. This step was taken as a result of the recent political upheaval in British India which resulted in State students being stranded in University colleges due to picketing.

BIRKENHEAD AND IRELAND.

His Highness, referring to British politics, said:—"We can almost begin from the time of Lord Reading when he offered in Calcutta a Round Table Conference. I wish that offer had been accepted for what was the result whatever happened, and I do not intend to go into the merits of the case. We certainly did not see wonderous result in those promised six months. Even Lord Birkenhead, much disliked and mistrusted by many of my countrymen, had stated that if India made a suitable response they would not be found to be niggardly bargainers. I have no cudgels to lift on behalf of Lord Birkenhead, but let me be equally honest in saying that we must not forget that during the Irish trouble. I have heard it stated from the President of the Irish Free State himself that no one assisted more or was more generous in the drafting of the final treaty or more responsible for giving Ireland greater freedom than Lord Birkenhead.

Whatever has happened since, history will speak. Then a Labour Government entered upon the scene; and a Conservative Vicaroy, with the ideas for which he has been accused by certain sections of being almost socialistic (despite the fact that he is a Conservative also), held out his warm hand and encouraged those whom he was addressing to grasp it in equal response. But for reasons unknown to me. (for I have not come in contact directly with those who have seen otherwise, and, consequently, I cannot understand the fundamental basis of their ideas) decided to push that hand aside and now we all know what is happening outside our borders.

"PHILOSOPHY OF DESPAIR."

I can sum it up in one sentence. If I understand it rightly it is the philosophy of despair due to mistrust in the words and promises alleged to have been given and not fulfilled or diplomatically brushed aside. Whether this conclusion of theirs be right or wrong, in fits of despair it has eventually led to movements which are aimed at bringing home to the British Government the intense desire of India to come on an equal level with sister Dominions of the British Empire. Our motives are the same but the methods vary very widely. Whether we belong to the Indian States or to British India to one half or to other half in the past it used to be one-third 'vis-a-vis' of the two-thirds; but since Burma has been promised independence from India, British India is now exactly half 'vis-a-vis' Indian States. I don't think any of us are in doubt, and that is why we all unanimously desire that India should in no way be placed subordinate to other Dominions of the Empire who for diverse reasons enjoy their own internal political independence.

"BOGEY OF INDIAN STATES."

I know that the bogey of Indian States has been held out on many an occasion both by our countrymen and others as being in the way; but I have never been of that view. I believe that those matters are for adjustment with good-will on all sides. Therefore I come back to my theme, that I wish the hand held out had been grasped, that all had first thrashed the problem out in India, had settled our so-called communal differences had worked out a scheme that was essentially Indian, and then had placed it before His Majesty and his Parliament. If the results had then been unsatisfactory I should have understood the philosophy of despair, and I believe India would have been whole-heartedly united in the legitimate claim of wanting to be placed on an equal category with her sister Dominions. Events have however been precipitated, and I need not mention what all know that circumstances are none too favourable from many points of view; but still I cannot believe in spite of all Die-hard opinions on both sides that the door of co-operation and good-will has been closed. In other case we should have gone under the best of circumstances; and now if they are worst (and I am by no means of a pessimistic nature) I do not consider it right and legitimate that we should lose this last opportunity of showing to the best of our ability and proving it if possible that we go with a united will to see British India the half to attain that which the other half already possesses. There are many difficulties in the way. Indian States have their own problems as British India have theirs.

Concluding His Highness said:—I have trust in India in the breadth of vision of the British people, and as we go we invoke blessings of Providence that under any circumstances whatever (they be to-day or to-morrow) India may attain her rightful goal, which is her heritage. The Raj Rishi College will devote special attention to character-building and preserving originality and characteristics of sire, which have produced brave Kshattriya warriors and statesmen.

Mir Maqbul Muhamad, Minister, referred to constructive improvements in the beneficent departments of State, during the last 27 years of His Highness' reign.

Alwar has one school for every ten villages and during the present reign the number of scholars has increased.

'REVIVE YOUR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES'

—:o:—

Indians Who Depend On Foreign Confections

MRS. GANGABEN PATEL AT SARASWAT SWADESHI BAZAAR.

A spirit of Swadeshi has swept over the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, with the opening of the Swadeshi bazaar by Mrs. Gangaben Patel on Thursday morning after an instructive speech on the need for Swadeshi for the economic reconstruction of India.

REVIVAL OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Touching on the necessity for the development of home-industries and the propagation of khaddar, Shreemathi Gangaben said that India had a glorious past of industrial advancement to be proud of. The superior silks manufactured in her cottages had won the admiration of the foreigner. But the same foreigner from Britain, she said, pushed his way into India on the plea of trade and succeeded in paralysing the industrial instincts of the Indians and thereby establishing a market for his own articles. And following Western tastes, Indians had come to be dissatisfied with the Indian goods which they looked upon as inferior and, beneath patronage. The malted milks, from Europe and foreign confectionery, said Mrs. Patel were responsible for inculcating on the minds of children a lessen of dependence on foreigners. Yet milk can be had in purer state in India for a cheaper price! This dependence of the Indians on outsiders for things of daily use, meant a heavy drain on the finances of our country. The only way out was to concentrate on the revival of cottage industries which could give the starving labourer, his daily bread and which could bring back to India the halo of her past glory.

In opening a Swadeshi bazaar, Mrs. Patel said, the colony would be doing its bit for the national cause since, every member would be putting on some Khadi, thereby helping the poor worker who spun it. The articles exhibited there should always be of a genuine nature so as to show a sign of India's advancement in the field of industry.

In closing Mrs. Patel wished the Swadeshi bazaar every success and a long life.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

—:o:—

Helps The National Militia.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

The variety entertainment organiserd in aid of the National Militia" was, decidedly, well responded. The audience gathered at the Bulwala Theatre on Wednesday evening seemed to enjoy unreservedly the efforts of entertainers, professional and amateur, who added materially to the fund of the National Militia.

Prof. Deodhar's well-known orchestra delighted the audience with its soothing interludes. Vastad Majid Khan's "Sarangi" was another feature in the instrumental music for the evening. Mrs. Cama contributed two songs and thus provided for the popular devotion to vocal music. Prof. Agani's Charlie Chaplin stunts and "magic" supplied the relief to the rather serious items of music and dance. Mr. Aziz presented two play-sketches entitled "memory" and "Rajput" which revealed possibilities which thoughtfully developed would secure him a future. Of the dances by Miravati Devi, the "Ocean Dance" and the "Fire-Flies" were attractive and interested the audience. The more ambitious group dances "Sati Shakuntala's Vision," and "Savitri" were more ambitious not more effective. The stationary "Krishna" appeared to be a slight improvement to the "Krishna" which formerly leaped at random on the stage. But the "Yama" who heavily stamped along the footlights and the "Satyavan" were what they have been, loose-knit and inarticulate. Sjt. V. P. Shah, who presided on the occasion thanked the workers who organised the variety show and appealed the audience to work and know the value of sacrifice for the nation.

...at the harp it's TOUCH!

...in a cigarette it's TASTE!

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MANAGERS.
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Fort, Bombay.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Oct.		
4th	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	11,009
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA ‡	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,850
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,548
28th	NALDERA x	16,038
Mar.		
8th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,550
9th	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,642
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,120
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.
† To Marseilles only.
@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£39	£52
Marseilles	28	42

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.
OUTWARDS 1931.
The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.
The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
[illegible]	DUMANA	8,427
[illegible]	DOMALA	8,423
1931.		
Mar. 26th	DUMANA.	8,427
Apl. 16th	DOMALA	8,423

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£84	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
18	Alipore	Straits, China and Japan.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
24th	Razmak	Colombo
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 9	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

*Cargo only
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept. 29th Oct.		
3rd	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
4th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi
6th	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
8th	Karoa	East and South Africa via Marmagoa and Scyhelles.
8th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Grand Khaddar AND Swadeshi Exhibition
TO HELP THE INDIAN INDUSTRY
TO BE HELD IN THE SECOND WEEK OF OCTOBER.
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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Terukun Maru@	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haku en Maru ..	10500	---	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Haruna Maru@	10500	---	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov
KamoMaru	8000	---	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	---	@ 2Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	14 Oct.	30 Oct.
akone Maru .. H	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Oct	26 Oct.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	30 Oct	5 Nov
sama Maru	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled in 1,000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of mail:—

	Week Ending 27th Sept. 1930. This Week	This Season	Last Season
Brought into Sight	517	2,244	2,096
Receipts at U. S. Ports	392	2,060	1,650
EXPORTS FROM AMERIICA.			
To Great Britain	29	179	120
To Continent	111	640	565
To Japan, Canada &c.	27	210	140
Total	167	1,029	825
World's Spinners takings of American Cotton	143	1,071	1,788
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All Kinds)	36	264	367
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,491	1,165
Stocks at American Interior Towns		818	574
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,291	923
Total		4,600	2,662
Last Week		4,218	2,317
Difference on Week		+382	plus 345
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All Kinds)		741	722

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 1.

December	10.65+.20
January	1078+.23
Dec. (New Contract)	10.61+.21
Jan. (New Contract)	10.72+.21
Mar. (New Contract)	10.89+.18
May (New Contract)	11.07+.21
July (New Contract)	11.22+.13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 1.

October	10.31+.15
January	10.67+.15
Middling Spot	10.31+.31

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Oct. (Ney Contract)	Unchanged
Jan. (New Contract)	Unquoted
Mar. (New Contract)	10.77+.27

New York, 11 a.m.

October (New Contract)	10.22
Jan. (New Contract)	10.56
March (New Contract)	10.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. P. Ports	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	81,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.25+.05
Scinde, Fine	3.50+.05
Scinde, Superfine	3.60+.05
Bengal, Good	3.00+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	3.35+.05
Bengal, Fine	3.50+.05
Oomra, Good	3.25+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	3.55+.05
Oomra, Fine	3.85+.056
Broach, Fully Good	3.95+.05
Broach, Fine	4.20+.05
Broach, Superfine	4.45+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Oct. 1.

November	8.73+.06
December	8.71+.03
January	8.77+.03
March	8.95+.03
May	9.10+.02
July	9.19+.03
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	9.75 unchanged

LIVEER COTTON.

	Opening Liverpool, Oct.	Closing.
October	5.58	5.55+.08
November		5.58+.05
December		5.65+.03
January	5.73	5.70+.03
February		5.74+.06
March		5.81+.03
April		5.85+.09
May	5.93	5.91+.06
June		5.94+.07
July	6.02	5.99+.03
August		6.02+.03
September		6.06+.03
October		6.11+.03
Middling Spot	5.70 unchanged	

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Oct. 1.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 1.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb., cargoes.—
Oct/Nov. quoted 28/3.
Barletta Russo, per 61 lb., cargoes.—
Oct/Nov. quoted 27/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat paid 28/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
Oct. sellers 28/9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Nov/Dec. per cwt. 7/9.
[illegible]
C. & F. Karachi.—
Nov./Dec. per cwt. 7/10.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Oct. 1.
Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 7-7/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 1.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec./Jan. quoted £5-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct./Nov. sellers £13-10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Oct./Nov. sellers £11-12-6.

LINSEED.
London, Oct. 1.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov./Dec. sellers £14-5.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct/Nov. sellers £14-5.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Sept./Oct. sellers £11-17-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct./Nov. sellers £14-15.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Oct. 1.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Nov./Dec. sellers 23/9.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan./April sellers 23.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Oct. 1.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b., Spot d.3-11/16 seller.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 1.
Silver—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 16-3/8
Forward 16-3/8

GOLD.
London, Oct. 1.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 84-4-11-3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
IMPORTS.
London, Oct. 1.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-7/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day's Market loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-1/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 1.
T T London on Berlin 20.41-1/2.
T T London on Amsterdam 12.04-1/2.
T T London on Brussels 34.34.
T T London on Madrid 46.07.
T T London on Milan 92.78.
T T London on Berne 25.04.
T T London on Paris 123.81.
T T London on Prague 163.77.

LONDON METALS.
London, Oct. 1.
Copper, Brazilers, £89-1/2 net.
Yellow Metal, £48.
Spelter, Hare Indian Brand, £13-1/2 nominal.
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge, £11-5/8.
Tin English Ingot £126-3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 1.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17-1/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £166.
National Bank of India £39.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-7/8.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £76-3/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £102-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £46.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £54-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £63-1/2.
Indian Stock 4 per cent Sterling Loan £85-1/2.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £55-7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £104-3/8.
Victory Bond 4 per cent £98-1/4.

[illegible] BILLS.
New York, Oct. 1.
Demand Bills 485.75

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments.

Mr. M. S. Moulvi, Administrator, Cambay, state, to be granted leave for six months from 1st October 1930.
Mr. J F Gennings, Barrister-at-Law, on return from leave, to be Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, displacing Messrs. C B B Clee and J A Madan, respectively.
Mr. M D Bhansali, I C S, to act as Collector of Thana vice Mr. M. D. Bhatt, I C S.,
Mr. J F B Hartshorne, I C S, to be Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. J Abbott, I C S.
Mr. A M Macmillan, C I E., I C S., to be Collector of Satara, vice Saiyid Aminuddin, I C S.
Mr. M K Bhagat, Assistant District Inspector of Land Records, Thana, to be the Survey and Settlement Officer in charge of the survey of the woodland plots in the Thana District.
Mr. Dhirajlal H. Desai, Officiating Deputy Collector, Kaira, to do special duty for a period of four months with effect from the date on which he takes charge, to collect the necessary data and work out a set of model rules for the introduction of a Profession Tax in rural areas.
Mr. E M Duggan, Executive Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Division on closure of that Division on the 1st October 1930, be appointed Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), vice Mr. Nuggihalli Narasim Ayyangar.
2. Pending the arrival of Mr. Duggan, Mr. T A Andrew Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways), to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), in addition to his own duties.
Mr. Sadashiv Vishnu Bapat, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer Ratnagiri Division, during the absence of Mr. Shinde.
Mr. E E Turner, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind, leave for twelve months from the 6th November 1930.
Lieutenant-Colonel H G Dyer to be Lay Secretary J. J. Group of Hospitals and its Extensions, for a period of two years.

SWADESHI ARTICLES AS GOOD AS FOREIGN ONES.

Jamnadas Mehta Opens All-India Swadeshi Museum.

Specimens Of Indian Art.

In the presence of a fairly crowded and select audience at the Bhaskar Mansions, Lamington Road, Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta declared the "All-India Swadeshi Museum" open on Thursday. The Museum has been organised by the All-India Swadeshi Information Bureau, with a view to exhibit articles made in India.
At the outset Mr. Dayashanker Shatti, Secretary of the All-India Information Bureau, explained the aims and objects of the Bureau. He said that their first task was to compile a Swadeshi Directory, which he expected to bring out in November. He referred to the necessity of starting a museum where all articles manufactured in India could be exhibited to the public, so that even a layman could realise India's capacity for commercial production. A similar museum, "The Commercial Museum," was started by Mr. C. S. Ranade in 1920 in Bombay, but had to be closed in a few years for want of public support. He then requested Mr. Mehta to open the exhibition.
TRIBUTE TO MR. GODREJ.
Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in declaring the Museum open, made a short speech thanking the organisers for their enterprise, owing to the present critical situation, and the craving for Swadeshi articles he hoped, that both manufacturers and the public would help this Museum in carrying on their task. He referred to the services of Mr. A. B. Godrej in the cause Swadeshi, and said that all Indian Manufacturers should copy his example. Concluding he said that a Museum like the present one could ever make every Indian feel that India could produce goods equal in quality to foreign articles. He then declared the exhibition open.
The Museum, though still incomplete, is arranged in an attractive manner, and display various goods like chemicals, toilet requisites, brass works, etc. The incandescent lamps prepared by Messrs. Pearce and Co., in Bombay, attract attention.
By far the most interesting feature is the Art Section wherein are displayed wood inlaid work and artistic silverware. The beautiful carvings on mother-of-pearl show clearly to what height Indian art can rise. The inlaid work consists of small wooden panels on which copies of famous Indian paintings from Ajanta Caves and the works of other noted artists are noted by the use of thin layers of multi-coloured mother-of-pearls and ordinary things like "supari." These panels are prepared in Surat under the direction of Mr. Hargovinddas Parikh, who has devoted his whole life in organising such interesting household crafts. The various objections clearly display the originality under lying Indian Art. Silver articles are also of highly artistic nature, and remind every one of the splendour and beauty of Indian crafts.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I read with great interest the letter of Mr. Jos. Bennie on the above subject in your issue of to-day. I am glad that Mr. Bennie has found a great inspiration in the book of Mahatma Gandhi, "The story of my experiments with Truth". It does Mr. Bennie great honour to admit that there are many shortcomings in the character of the Indian Christians which retard the progress of the different communities. I think he is perfectly right when he says:—"Our friendly foes are among ourselves and within our own fold, for we have one defect that is common to all Christians. There is a pre-disposition of the mental attitude among the different sections of the Christian community which prejudices one section against the other. This pre-disposition colours our views it filters through our opinions, it warps our judgment," Mr. Bennie would have done well to define the pre-disposition which creates that unfortunate mental attitude among the different sections of the Christian community. I note that he speaks of Christians and not "Catholics" as his people are wont to do. So far so good for Mr. Bennie's outspokeness. The question is how that particular predisposition and mental attitude have been developed among the Christians. I venture to say, Sir, that their outlook on religion is the cause of these defects. Is it not the case that they, especially the Catholics in India, have been educated in a narrow-minded way? If they were to listen implicitly to some of their priests, they would not even mix with other non-Catholic Christians. They are encouraged not to listen or read anything that might throw light on the other side of the question. They are made to believe that only their religion is the true one, and all the rest inventions of the Devil, etc. I am even surprised that Mr. Bennie read Mahatma's book. The priests call this narrow mental attitude "docility" and "obedience". They tell the Catholics that anything that does not uphold their faith, or criticize it in any way, must not be heard or read. Can one expect a community reared in this fashion to be liberal minded and free from predisposition as Mr. Bennie would like to see? I quite agree with Mr. Bennie that these short comings and defects are the features of Christians here. I should say of Catholics here. Their education is falty, their mental outlook is narrowed down by priests, they are unconsciously reared in a manner that makes for creed and no character and small wonder that an outspoken person like Mr. Bennie denounces these traits as a great handicap in the Christian social and political activities although I admit there are some Honourable exceptions.—Yours, etc.,
PAUL PRY.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI IN MAHIM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the statement of Mr. Shaukat Ali that he was not present at Mahim at 4 p.m. on the 27th ultimo, as reported to me and as a proof he says that two of my relatives were with him at the time. I am sorry that in his zeal to hide his shame he does not hesitate to stop making a gross mis-statement of facts. My relatives about whose presence he speaks did not reach the Khilafat House till 6-30 p.m. whereas Mr. Shaukat Ali was seen at Mahim at 4 p.m. Surely he cannot throw dust into the eyes of the public by stating that two of my relatives were with him at the Khilafat House at the time when he was seen at Mahim. There is a wide gap between 4 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. the big brother alone can bridge without compunction. This statement of his throws additional light on the mentality and tactics of the new Shaukat.—Yours, etc.,
MOHAMMAD ALI.
October 1.

"Who Killed JACK DONOVAN"

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1930.

"Mac's" Hope Of Overcoming Trade Depression Difficulties.

Mr. Scullin On Autonomy And Unity.

LONDON, October 1.

Mr. MacDonald in a broadcast speech said: "The Imperial Conference has opened in splendid spirit. The outlook of the world trade depression may seem disquieting, but on the very magnitude of our problems I build good hope of overcoming them. We are all suffering from a bad bout of pessimism and that must be stopped. Our weakness lies in our psychology, not in our skill, material resources or opportunities. The result of the Conference will be the broadening of liberty; and the Prime Ministers will take away the feeling that there is a kinship and advantage linking us, not by law or force, but by heartsworn friendship and reverence for the finer inheritance of tradition and achievement in things of soul, and imagination, of the place in history won and kept. Trade will not keep our affections vital but vital affection will keep our trade ample."

IRISH FREE STATE.

The following are points from the speeches made at the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Gillingham emphasised that recognition of the Irish Free State as a Free and Sovereign State transcended all other considerations. He urged the necessity of removing finally those last obstacles to a harmonious and easy intercourse.

Mr. Forbes (New Zealand) hoped that Governments would find it possible to divert their attention from status to co-operation.

DOMINIONS.

Mr. Scullin held that it was quite possible to reconcile the complete effective autonomy of Dominions with the unity of the British Commonwealth as a whole, but not if we attempted to dot every "i" and cross every "t".

Mr. Bennet reaffirmed his unchanging conviction that no problem was so complex that it could not be solved if we had faith and confidence in one another.

GENL. HERTZOG'S FEAR AND HOPE.

General Hertzog dilated upon the disastrous effects likely to result from the British Government's proposed abolition of preferances, but hoped that the Conference would solve difficulties in a manner consistent with the highest interests of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Squires (New Foundland) said that ninety per cent. of English, Irish and Scottish blood and New Foundland were enthusiastically in favour of inter-Empire trade.

DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

Patriotic Societies entertained the delegates to the Imperial Conference at a banquet at Guildhall. Prince Arthur of Connaught presiding toasted "Dominions, Overseas and India." He mentioned that an eminent architect who had already achieved notable success in South Africa and India had been consulted with a view to building a monument in London in the near future, expressing mutual understanding and helpfulness among the peoples of the British Commonwealth.

PRINCES UNSWERVING LOYALTY TO THRONE.

—:o:—

Bikaner's Assurance.

The assurance of India's desire to remain within the Empire "despite all that happened and is happening in India" was given by the Maharaja of Bikaner in replying to Mr. MacDonald's speech of welcome at the Imperial Conference. He prefaced his remarks by acknowledging that it was due to the courtesy of Mr. Wedgwood Benn that he spoke on behaf of India. He joined in tendering loyal greetings and assurance of unswerving devotion and attachment to Their Majesties King and Queen. He recalled that he had delivered at the Imprial War Conference of 1917 a special message of good-will on behalf of Princes, emphasising their loyalty to the Throne, friendship with the nations of the British Commonwealth and their determination to co-operate most fully in the cause of Empire. He continued that he desired to repeat that message to-day, and assured the Conference that it could count on the Indian Delegation's full contribution in dealing with the important problems to be examined.

Turning to the important problem—the Indian constitutional problem which for obvious reasons, did not appear on the agenda since it was primarily for India and Britain to solve, and would be the subject of consideration at the Round Table Conference, the Maharaja said that he wished to remind all of the supreme urgency to the Empire of an early and satisfactory solution on courageous and statesmanlike lines. "To omit all preference to it will be to fail in our duty to the King-Emperor and Commonwealth. We also owe it to our colleagues from Dominions to enlighten them on the question which I expect each has asked of himself during the last few months, namely "Does India wish to remain in the Commonwealth?" My answer, despite all that has happened and is happening in India is 'Yes'."

The princes and subjects of the Indian States—whose interests I have honour specially to represent—of course retain their loaylty to the King-Emperor, and their attachment to the Empire undimmed, and I venture to say that the great bulk of the people of British India are desirous at heart that their country should occupy an honourable place in the British Commonwealth. If this aspiration can be satisfied—as it is my hope and belief that it may be—future will be full of promise. Indian States have their own special problems; but there is nothing in their claims inconsistent with their desire to help India towards the promised goal as an integral part of the Empire."

INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

The Maharaja referred to the King Emperor's well-known sympathy and solicitude for Princes and people of India. He said that the British Government were happily alive to the gravity of the issues involved and were animated by a sincere and sympathetic desire to promote settlement in conformity with the legitimate Indian aspirations and solidarity of the Empire. He concluded that India was confident that in the delicate task awaiting the Round Table Conference, she might count also on the good-will of the great Dominions whose freedom in unity within the Empire represented the ideal of all that was best and—despite appearances—most influential in contemporary Indian politics.—Reuter.

British Empire Shrinks By 285 Sq. Miles!

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Nanking.—The British Empire shrank by 285 square miles at the cordial ceremony attended by the British and Chinese warships when the formal transference of Wei-Hai-Wei was effected. The Chinese headman recently presented the British Commissioner with a porcelain bowl filled with pure water, symbolic of the purity of 32 years of British Administration.—Reuter.

King Feisal Welcomed Home.

—:o:—

BAGHDAD, Oct. 1.

Baghdad is embellished with triumphal arches and illuminations to welcome home King Feisal on his return from his European tour. Thousands of persons gathered at the aerodrome this evening to greet the King who flew across the desert from Cairo in an R.A.F. aeroplane, escorted by three other machines. Before leaving for the Palace, the King shook hands with 500 local celebrities and desert Sheikhs who displayed utmost enthusiasm at the return of their monarch. The local press regards King Feisal's tour as not merely a personal triumph but as definite step forward in Iraq's candidature for membership of League of Nations.—Reuter.

CONTRABAND SALT AT RANPUR.

—:o:—

No Lathi Charge By Police.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

Sjt. Bhalchandra Vice-President of the local Navajivan Bharat Sabha was arrested to-day at the office of the Sabha.

There was to be mass Civil Disobedience of salt law in Ranpur to-day and about 800 men and 200 women started in a procession. The police separated the men without a lathi charge. The women formed another procession and sold contraband salt.—A. P.

Kerala Dictator Jailed.

A Calcutta message says that Sjt. Sankara Varma Rajah, member of the Kadathanad Royal Family Dictator Kerala War Council, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a nne of Rs. 75, or further two weeks.

—:o:—

EXECTIVE V. JUDICIARY

—:o:—

Legality Of Indore Cabinet Order Questioned By Judge.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 29.

Some weeks ago the District Sessions Judge, Mr. Vinode Mehta, Bar.-at-Law, heard the criminal appeals against the orders passed by the Dist. Magistrate, Indore, who had convicted Mr. Jadiya, Secretary, Congress Committee, and others and sentenced them to imprisonment for taking part in the National Flag procession and Satyagraha movement. It was after all a peaceful demonstration and no one was molested. The Judge when going through the evidence was not satisfied with the urgency which necessitated the issue of orders by the State Cabinet especially as it was a reserved subject and acquited all the accused. The cabinet applied against the order of acquittal to the High Court. The following notification was issued in the Holkar Sirkar "Gazette":—

NOTIFICATION.

Notification No. 24 dated the 18th September, 1930.

"It has come to the notice of His Highness that in a criminal appeal recently decided by a Sessions Judge the legality of a Government notification issued under the authority of Cabinet has been questioned by the Coun on the ground that the matter was one of the reserved subjects and the Cabinet could not pass the order even though His Highness had authorised them to exercise the powers of disposal in respect of the reserved subjects in an urgent case, because the urgency which necessitated or justified the issue of the notifictaion was not proved. This view is not only wrong and untenable; but is highly prejudicial to the interests of good government and the smooth working of the administrative machinery. His Highness the Maharaja is, therefore, pleased to order (Vide Huzur Shri Shanker Order No. 247 dated the 18th September, 1930) that once a law or order having the force of law is passed by the Government and duly promulgated, it is beyond the province of a Court of law to inquire and determine whether the law or order in question was necessary and whether any urgency or emergency existed justifying the passage of such law or the issue of such order. The responsibility for determining what constitutes an urgency or emergency and whether a particular order or notification having the force of law should be issued or not is upon the Government and not upon the Court. The reasons are obvious. The Court is not in a position to know the nature of the secret or confidential reports or material placed before the Government by the Executive, nor can it appreciate at the time of the trial, when a particular law or order is called in question, the considerations which weighed with the Government at the time of passing such law or order having the force of law. It is therefore not only expedient but just and fair that a Court of law should simply administer the law (or an order having the force of law) as it is, without going out of its way to question the urgency or the necessity behind it. The very fact that the Cabinet exercising the powers of His Highness' Government have deemed it necessary to pass a law or to issue an order having the force of law is a sufficient proof of the existence of the urgency or necessity justifying such law or order, if any such proof were needed; and so far as the Court is concerned the said law or order is prima facie valid and binding.

M. V. KIBE,
Deputy Prime Minister.
J. L. MITAL,
Legal Remembrancer,
(Ex-Officio Secretary
in the Legal Department).

Indore people are freely criticising this notification. It openly infringes the rights of the people. The Cabinet has no powers to deal with this purely judicial matter unless the urgency is proved. In one case a very highly placed Police officer was very recently openly disbelieved by the Dist. Magistrate and the accused was acquitted. In such circumstances who will not say that the present notification of the Indore Government is reminiscent of Star Chamber methods?

Sir T. B. Sapru Leaves For Bombay.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left Allahabad to-day for Bombay. There was no demonstration by volunteers at station as anticipated.—A.P.

Simla.—Her Excellency Lady Irwin is expected to arrive in Simla on Sunday morning.

Simla Oct. 1.—Sir Bhupendra Mitra arrived in Simla to-morrow and will be the Viceroy's guest for a few days.

8,000 PERSONS BUTCHERED.

—:o:—

Young Girls Carried Off.

BANDITS STORM TOWN OF LIHSIEN.

PEKING, Oct. 1.

An Army of bandits besieged the town of Lihsien in South Kansu a month ago. Inhabitants stoutly resisted, but they gradually became worn out. Attackers then stormed the town and killed everybody except young girls who were carried off for a worse fate. 8,000 persons were massacred.—Reuter.

MR. LENOX SIMPSON SHOT.

—:o:—

Sequel To Dispute Over Collection Of Customs Dues?

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Tientsin.—Mr. Lenox Simppson (Putnam Weale) has been seriously shot by three Chinese.—Reuter.

RUSE OF AN INTERVIEW.

Three Chinese motored to Putnam Weale's house and asked for an interview. Putnam Weale was escorting them to his study when one of them whipped out a revolver and fired twice. The bullet penetrated Putnam Weale's spine. The guumen dashed out and escaped in a car, which was subsequently, stopped by police who arrested the driver. The gunmen, however, had previously alighted and disappeared.—Reuter.

A Mukden message of September 28th stated:—

"Chang Haus Hliang, whose troops have just occupied Peking and Tientsin, has refused the request of Mr. Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale)) that he should continue as Customs Commissioner at Tientsin, Mr. Simpson came personally to make the request on September 25."

Another message bearing on the subject, dated June 20th, as under:—

The customs dues hitherto collected at Dairen and Tsinsinga will now be collected at Dairen and Tsingtao. Warships stationed off Taku will examine ships entering or leaving is making strong representations to Britain in connection with the hostile act of Mr. Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale,)) the new Commissioner, who is a Britisher.)

AHMEDABAD MEDICAL CLASSES CLOSED 'SINE DIE.'

—:o:—

Sequel To Students' Absence.

Attend Funeral Procession Of Sabarmati Volunteer.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

A dispute had arisen regarding the sale of Ballot papers at the ensuing Municipal election from the press in which they were printed. A meeting of the Municipal President and the candidates was held this morning in the Municipal Office, when it was agreed to put a special mark on all ballot papers, and instruct the Polling Officers to see that every ballot paper is put in the ballot box which contained the special mark.

Two classes, the 1st and 2nd year's of the B. J. Medical School has been closed until further notice on the ground that the students of those classes remained absent to see the funeral procession of the volunteer who recently died in Sabarmati Jail.

INSOLVENT BROKER'S CARD

—:o:—

Official Assignee Has No Claim.

Judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court in the appeal filed by the Official Assignee against the decision of Justice Sir Norman Kemp.

One Virji Madhavji, a certified broker and member of the Stock Exchange, became a defaulter and was later adjudicated an insolvent. Thereupon, the official Assignee claimed that the insolvent's rights and interests in his membership card vested in him (official assignee) along with his other effect and assets. He filed a suit against Mr. K. R. P. Shroff and other Directors of the Stock Exchange for an order that the defendants be ordered to sell the card and hand over the sale proceeds to the plaintiff for distribution among the creditors of the insolvent.

Justice Sir Norman Kemp in dismissing the suit held that a member on becoming a defaulter, forfeited all his rights in his membership card which, according to the rules of the Association, should be sold by the Directors, for the benefit of those members who were creditors of the defaulter. A defaulter, therefore, had no interest or property in his card, and when he later became an insolvent no right or interest in respect of the card vested in the official Assignee.

Against this decision, the Official Assignee filed an appeal which was dismissed by their Lordships.

Sir J. B. Kanga and Sir Dinshaw Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the appellant. Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the respondent.

RANPUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S APPLICATION.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30.

The Ranpur Enquiry Committee appointed by the local Bar Association, which as served with a prohibitory order by the District Magistrate under Section 144 Crminal Procedure Code has to-day submitted an application to the District Magistrate to rescind that order on the ground that the "order amounts to an unwarranted encroachment on the constitutional right of every British citizen to discuss the conduct of a public servant with view to take suitable legal action.—A.P.

PROF. KRENKOW LEAVING INDIA.

—:o:—

The latest issue of "Ma-rif" of Aazamgarh contains the following sad news:—

It is with great regret that we have learnt that Mr. Krenkow who had come to Aligarh as Professor of Oriental languages, is now leaving India. Mr. Krenkow is a well-known and eminent scholar and it is the height of our bad luck that he is going away soon from our University. We do not know whether the climate of India as a whole did not agree with him or that of Aligarh alone!

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND INCREASING.

Decrease Of £58 Millions In Half-Yearly Income.

Special to "The Chronicle."

LONDON, Oct. 1.

This week there is an increase of 6245 in the ranks of the unemployed. Thus the total has reached to 2,109,658.

The income during the first six months has shown a decrease of £58,218,866.

The economics department of the Imperial Conference has consented to receive a deputation of the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce.

CONTINUOUS ARRESTS IN DOHAD.

—:o:—

110 PICKETERS SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Sept. 30.

After the arrest and conviction of Sjt. Thakkar Bapa great sensation prevails among the Bhils. Bhil pickets are pouring in from villages to go to jail by picketing liquor shops. Uptil now 110 picketers have been sentenced and sent to jail for picketing two liquor shops in Dohad. The arrests continue. Among the four picketers who were arrested yesterday, there were Bhil youths. They were sentenced to-day to four months' rigorous punishment.

The local "War Council" has decided to defy all the seven ordinances and to sell contraband salt on Dassera day. A big procession is arranged on that day which will pass through the main streets singing only national songs and will go for 'Shami Puja' where it will be formed in a public meeting.

SEVIKA'S WORK.

The local Desh Sevika Sangh has decided to begin foreign cloth picketing from Dassera Day. Yashoda Bahen Pandya, Captain of the local Sevika Sangh is arranging to enrol women picketers.

MAMLATDAR'S WARNING TO VILLAGERS.

—:o:—

Picketing Activity In Borsad.

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

BORSAD, Oct. 1.

The Mamalatdar of Borsad has been everyday going from one village to another with a band of 20-25 armed policemen. He tries to collect a few members of Baiya and Patanvadia communities in the Chora to warm them of the danger of listening to 'agitators'.

At a recent meeting he is reported to have said:—

"Friends I have come to you to offer you my counsel for your benefit and welfare. This is an opportunity for you to become landlords. I shall give you police protection if necessary while you reap the harvests from those lands. This harvests you may sell and come to me with that money and buy other lands with the same and by so doing you will be landlords.

"If you can not repay your debts, better file a bankruptcy petition as there is no harm in doing so and you will be free from the oppression by your creditors."

But the whole Taluka is firm in its resolve to refuse to pay land revenue the cultivators say they will never pay a single pie as revenue to the Government of their own free will.

In Borsad proper, official measures have taken a more intensive form. Arrests are made of unoffending picketers, picketing the liquor shop. During this week only, about twenty five volunteers have been arrested while picketing the liquor shop, including six ladies. Picketing continues and volunteers enroll themselves for picketing in large numbers.

HELP TO VICTIMS OF MORADABAD POLICE FIRING.

—:o:—

SEVA SAMITI'S EFFORTS TO GIVE RELIEF.

MORADABAD, Oct. 1.

The Moradabad Sevasamiti attended to a large number of injured in the Police firing on the 26th September. From that day onward, the Seva Samiti volunteers and others have spared no pains in nursing and supplying to the needs of the patients in the hospital, as well as in their homes. Milk, fruits, and medicines are being freely distributed by the Samiti and also arranged for the cremation for those who died in the hospital.

The Civil Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon who are in charge of the hospital have been very sympathetic to the Samiti.

"CHARGES OF INCITING THE PEOPLE UNFOUNDED"

—:o:—

8th Dholera Sirdar's Statement Before Magistrate

The following is the full text of the statement submitted by Sardar Pandya Hargovind, the 8th Sardar of Dholera Satyagraha before the Magistrate at Dhandhuka:—

Consistent with the orders of the Congress and with the principles of Mahatma Gandhi, I have come to a decision of not entering into any defence. Individually also my feelings as well as those of my other colleagues of the Congress on this subject are that we can have no confidence in any of the courts subordinate to the present system of government.

CHARGE UNFOUNDED.

But I want to state some facts. I solemnly affirm that the charge levelled against me of inciting the people of Ranpur on 7th of August 1930 by a speech regarding non-payment of taxes and against the Government is unfounded. I admit that I introduced Mr. Ishwerlal K. Vyas in the meeting gathered together on the day for distribution of prizes to giris and boys of Ranpur. At the very outset of my short speech, I emphasised that "Police reporters may please note that I am going to speak nothing to-day against the Government."

TALUKDARI VILLAGES.

In spite of this statement of mine, the police have charged me with this offence, my alleged speeches in Nagadka and alleged incitations to non-payment there are equally unfounded. One fact that seems to have escaped the notice of the police is that Nagadka and surrounding villages are all Talukdari villages; and thus there is no question of any movement of non-payment of taxes.

FOLLOW JUSTICE.

I now beg to address the Magistrate in charge of this court. You, Sir, are an Indian, are educated and versed in the principles of justice, and therefore I can only request you to be loyal to those Divine and noble principles of justice, which is a heavenly power greater than any power on this earth. I only hope that the country's cause may not be unnecessarily hampered.

I do not want to add anything to what I have already said. I leave it for the court now to pass any orders they please, against me.

DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Flag Rally.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 1.

(Through Publicity Officer D.S.C.)

About 100 volunteers in all took part in the Flag Rally held yesterday at Dhandhuka. The flag salutation ceremony was performed. The volunteers then dispersed to their respective centres. Sjt. Gulabchand, the Subedar of Ranpur Chhavni was arrested yesterday evening from the Ranpur Camp. He was profusely garlanded and was taken in a procession to the Thana. He is charged under section 117 I.P.C.

In a meeting held at Nayda, some mischief mongers disturbed the meeting; a voluteer was hit on the head. In spite of this provocation the meeting continued quietly.

Trial Flight Of R-101.

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LONDON, Oct. 1.

R 101 began its trial flight from Cardington at 4/36 p.m. and passed over London 10000 feet up at 6/30 p.m., as the dusk was gathering.—Reuter.

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